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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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26 April 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Party National Conference Sets Priorities for Next 5 Years (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27, 28 Feb, 1 Mar 85).....	1
OMA Marks Women's Day (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Mar 85).....	8
Briefs	
Petroleum Pact Signed	10

BOTSWANA

Briefs	
Canadian Railroad Aid	11

BURKINA

President Sankara Emphasizes Self-Reliance (Thomas Sankara Interview; EL MOUDJAHID, 12 Mar 85).....	12
--	----

CAMEROON

UPC's Secretary General Discusses Legalizing Party (Woungly Massaga Interview; REVOLUTION, 1 Mar 85).....	15
Briefs	
Air Force Order	19
Brazilian Equipment	19

CHAD

Ndjamena Water Supply Campaign Reported (INFO TCHAD, 20 Feb 85).....	20
Public Awareness Campaign Inaugurated	20
Water Supply Campaign Continued	21

COMOROS

Mercenaries Reportedly Target of Plot (THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 23 Mar 85).....	23
Briefs	
FD Setback	25
MPM Majority	25

CONGO

Proliferation of Religious Sects Termed Dangerous (B. Malonga; ETUMBA, 2, 9 Feb 85).....	26
New Period of Military Training Inaugurated (Sahir Tsoumou; MWETI, 15 Feb 85).....	31

DJIBOUTI

Briefs	
No RPP Changes	33

GABON

Briefs	
Gabonese Navy	34
Airport Project	34
French Technicians' Withdrawal	34

GHANA

Expulsion of Israel, RSA From UN Urged (Editorial; GHANAIAAN TIMES, 16 Mar 85).....	35
Parastatals Urged To Become Self-Sufficient (Editorial; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 18 Mar 85).....	37
Tsikata Calls for Changes in Legal System (Kodjo Atsu; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 16 Mar 85).....	38
Briefs	
Civil Works Program	40
Yugoslavia Donates Food, Ambulances	40
New National Board for Industries	41
Ministry of Information Changes Announced	41

GUINEA

Chinese Donations to Workers (Bangaly Oulare; HOROYA, 2 Mar 85).....	42
---	----

Briefs		
Inauguration of Air Terminal		43
KENYA		
Moi Calls for Intensification of Party Recruitment		
(THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 22 Mar 85).....		44
Briefs		
Parliament Debates Job Crisis		45
Muliro Urges Asian Participation		45
Close University Monitoring Urged		45
LIBERIA		
Briefs		
Difficulties Close Company		46
MADAGASCAR		
Critical Pastoral Letter Reviewed		
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 23 Mar 85).....		47
Former Foreign Minister's Poems Criticize Regime		
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 23 Mar 85).....		48
Students Strike in Fianarantsoa		
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 16 Mar 85).....		49
MALAWI		
New RSA Diplomats Pledge Strong Ties		
(DAILY TIMES, 6 Mar 85).....		50
Banda Discusses Peace Policy for Southern Africa		
(DAILY TIMES, 21 Mar 85).....		51
Briefs		
Officials Leave for Taiwan		53
Army Recruitment Under Way		53
MAURITIUS		
OPR Leader Scores Government		
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 16 Mar 85).....		54
Assembly To Vote on Controversial Bills		
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 16 Mar 85).....		55

MOZAMBIQUE

Population of Quelimane Engages in Political Tasks (NOTICIAS, 16 Mar 85).....	56
Officials Discussing Increased Cooperation With Italy (NOTICIAS, 5, 14 Mar 85).....	58
Mineral Resources Minister to Italy	58
Italian Trade Director Comments	59
Limits Set on Military Cooperation With Mozambique (DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, 3, 7 Apr 85).....	61
No Cahora Bassa Defense	61
No Military to Mozambique	61
Parents Urged To Involve Children in Defense Effort (NOTICIAS, 5 Mar 85).....	63
CAIA Agricultural Production Impeded, Good Prospects for Vineyards (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 16 Feb 85).....	65
Nampula Marketing Campaign Yields Satisfactory Results (NOTICIAS, 14 Mar 85).....	68
Dondo District Agriculture Hampered, Indian Expert Aid (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 23 Feb 85).....	71
Josina Machel Isle Marketing Campaign Yields Good Results (NOTICIAS, 15 Mar 85).....	74
Portuguese Firms Assist in Cultural Conservation (NOTICIAS, 15 Mar 85).....	76
Bagasse, Lime, Salt To Be Traded in Three Provinces (NOTICIAS, 16 Mar 85).....	77
Irregular Coconut Supply, Distribution Reported (NOTICIAS, 4 Mar 85).....	79
Tons of Sugar for Export Lost Due to Rains (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 22 Feb 85).....	81
Boat Donated by EEC Used for Dried Fish Distribution (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 25 Feb 85).....	82
Fishing Figures Reported for Maputo Province (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 22 Feb 85).....	84
Briefs	
Portuguese Teachers' Recruitment	86

NAMIBIA

- Tourism Flourishing in Northern Regions In Spite of Bush War
(Gary van Staden; THE STAR, 23 Mar 85)..... 87

REUNION

- Rightists Gain More Ground in Election
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 16 Mar 85)..... 88
- Briefs
 Second Election Round..... 89

SENEGAL

- Influence, Power of Jean Collin Described
(S. L. Niass, S. Thiam; WAL FADJRI, 22 Feb-8 Mar 85).... 90
- Rally of Marxist Opposition Examined
(A. Wahab Diene; LE POLITICIEN, 1 Mar 85)..... 94

SEYCHELLES

- India To Help Establish Small Industries
(SEYCHELLES NATION, 19 Mar 85)..... 96
- Kuwait Fund To Finance New Fishing Port
(SEYCHELLES NATION, 18 Mar 85)..... 98
- Tuna Fleets Leaving Coastal Waters
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, No 173, 16 Mar 85)..... 99
- Fish Tops Copra as Leading Export
(SEYCHELLES NATION, 13 Mar 85)..... 101
- Briefs
 Soviet Fuel Arrives..... 102
 First Ambassador to FRG Announced..... 102
 Reconciliation Attempt Fails..... 103

SOMALIA

- President's Attempts To Renew Ties With Isaaqs Noted
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 23 Mar 85)..... 104

SOUTH AFRICA

- Correspondent Examines Possibility of Viljoen Succeeding Botha
(Chris Freimond; DAILY DISPATCH, 14 Mar 85)..... 106

Officers From Transkei, SACC Attend Management, Staff Course (L. Cpl P. N. John; PARATUS, Mar 85).....	108
Chief Maqoma Ordered To Put an End to Unrest (DAILY DISPATCH, 15 Mar 85).....	111
Afrikaner View of Divine Destiny, Requisites for Survival (R. D. Coertze; DIE AFRIKANER, 27 Feb 85).....	113
Cooperation With Six National States Enter New Era (THE CITIZEN, 16 Mar 85).....	120
Chief Buthelezi Protests Alleged Use of Zulu Police in Uitenhage (SOWETAN, 29 Mar 85).....	121
Overcrowded Prison Figures (Barry Streek; CAPE TIMES, 20 Mar 85).....	123
New Plans To Help Homeless Get Under Way (Franz Kruger; DAILY DISPATCH, 12 Mar 85).....	124
Durban Still Lags Behind in Public Amenities Desegregation (Crystelle Smuts; THE DAILY NEWS, 19 Mar 85).....	126
Government Efforts To Check Northern Border Population Drain (THE DAILY NEWS, 15 Mar 85).....	128
Population Warning: Growth Could Hamper Economy (Priscilla Whyte; RAND DAILY MAIL, 22 Mar 85).....	130
Kwazulu To Offer Five Jobs to Doctors (THE DAILY NEWS, 15 Mar 85).....	131
Secrecy Over Nation's Fuel Transactions To Be Relaxed (THE CITIZEN, 14 Mar 85).....	132
South African Foundation Criticized Inaction, Government Policies (THE CITIZEN, 14 Mar 85).....	133
Viability of New Black Township Khayelitsha Examined (EVENING POST, 6, 18 Mar 85; DAILY DISPATCH, 13 Mar 85).....	135
Study Proposals	135
Survey of Controversy Surrounding Inception, by Sue Denny	136
First Phase Ready Next Month, by Sue Denny	139
Differences, Hostilities Between Black Radical Factions Examined (Beatrice Hollyer; FRONTLINE, Apr 85).....	140

Houses Needed for Urban Blacks (CAPE TIMES, 14 Mar 85).....	146
--	-----

Briefs

ANC Pamphlet Owner Jailed	148
President Gets Good Opinion	148
Use of City Buses Urged	148
New Transkei Border Posts	149
Number of Police Killings	149
More Soldiers Failing To Report	149
Msinga Killings Have Abated	149
Ban Lifted on Prisoner	149
Helicopter Upgrading	150

SWAZILAND

Briefs

New Airport Equipped	151
Israeli Cooperation	151

TANZANIA

Army Quells Fighting in ANC Camp (THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, No 173, 16 Mar 85).....	152
---	-----

Social Program Cuts Key to IMF Agreement (THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, No 173, 16 Mar 85).....	153
---	-----

ZAMBIA

New Appointees Told To Uphold Party (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 16 Mar 85).....	154
--	-----

Parliament Ponders Amending Constitution To Halt Urban Shift (Austin Chijikwa; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Mar 85).....	155
--	-----

Parliament Warns Companies Abusing Foreign Exchange (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 8 Mar 85).....	157
---	-----

Special Courts for Foreigners Urged (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Mar 85).....	158
--	-----

Spokesman Clarifies Union Dues Law (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 11 Mar 85).....	159
---	-----

Walamba Blames Employees for Strikes (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Mar 85).....	160
---	-----

Duty-Free Shops To Be Decentralized (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 18 Mar 85).....	161
--	-----

Briefs	
Railways Reorganized	162
Asians Want Share of Power	162
Kaunda Praises POLISARIO	163
Japan To Provide Microwave Relays	163

ZIMBABWE

Minister Announces Election to PANA Council Chair (SAPA, 2 Apr 85).....	164
Fall of Machel, Mugabe Could Spell Disaster for Nation (Michael Hartnack; DAILY DISPATCH, 5 Mar 85).....	165
Mugabe Thanks White Policemen for Staying (THE DAILY NEWS, 15 Mar 85).....	167
Exports to Japan Far Exceed Imports (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 22 Mar 85).....	168
National Cotton Favored Abroad (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 22 Mar 85).....	169
Briefs	
Precious Metals Refinement	170
Minister Salutes Fifth Brigade	170
EEC Meat Market	170
Britain Aids Resettlement	171

ANGOLA

PARTY NATIONAL CONFERENCE SETS PRIORITIES FOR NEXT 5 YEARS

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27,28 Feb, 1 Mar 85

[27 Feb 85 p 2]

[Text] "In the next 5 years, overall economic measures of profound political significance should be taken, to permit the stabilization and subsequent development of the national economy....Following the National Conference, it will be appropriate to initiate a broad process of dissemination of the basic documents, for discussion by all the people and party members, first of all, so that all the people and all the party members will recognize the justice of the measures which have been recommended and the need for radical changes in the methods of direction and management of our economy and our state companies." (Comrade President Joao Eduardo dos Santos, to the First National Party Conference)

With the new orientation of the nation's economic policy defined in the First MPLA-Labor Party Conference, we can immediately see the next 5-year period as decisive in laying the material foundation for the building of the socialist society in the country of Agostinho Neto.

It is certain that, in the wealth of experience accumulated during the first 10 years of independence, we have already learned some important lessons, which have enabled the First National Party Conference to propose a number of basic measures; once approved by the next congress and implemented, they will result in a clear, realistic economic policy which will bring about the needed stabilization and the subsequent development of the nation's economy.

The courageous self-criticism and acceptance of responsibility for the unrealistic economic guidelines adopted in the two previous congresses have deep and moving revolutionary significance. The just, constructive and frank criticism of the leading executive organs in the sector has also led to a healthy awareness of the errors of measurement and the distortions which characterize the national economy and to the unanimous decision to "change tack," introducing radical changes in the present methods of planning, direction and management of our economy and of the state companies.

Recognizing the narrow perspective and the weak control exercised by the organs of economic direction, the First National Party Conference took important steps to simplify the planning process, shifting some responsibilities to regional and local levels; incidentally, there had already been some experimentation with this, with the support of the present leadership of the Planning Ministry.

These measures are in light of the criticism of the current process of economic and financial planning and direction, which led to the country's present economic situation, characterized by accelerated growth in some sectors--such as the petroleum sector--and exaggerated shortcomings in other sectors that are vital to the social well-being of the people.

Based on the frank criticism and the courageous and revolutionary self-criticism, the First National Party Conference defined, with realism and a deep sense of responsibility, a new philosophy for the economic policy of the People's Republic of Angola in the next 5-year period.

In its general lines, the new philosophy is based on the actual national and international situation, taking into account the level of development of the productive forces and of our real short- and medium-range capacity to exploit, for our own benefit, the vast potential which makes Angola a continuing target of imperialist designs.

The new economic philosophy establishes the need to revise the process of planning and direction so that, at short and medium range, our social and economic development may be planned more on the basis of the nation's realities than its potential. In other words, now and in the immediate future, the overall level of investment must be limited, leading to a truly higher level of development at long range, one that is more harmonious and based on solid foundations.

Within more realistic perspectives and with the adoption of new methods of planning, direction and control of the economy, the First National Party Conference defined the following priorities for the next 5 years:

1. To give priority to the country's defense needs.
2. To improve the distribution of supplies to the public and to achieve greater efficiency in work and production, essential to insure economic and social stabilization.
3. To give priority to dynamizing economic relations with other countries, as a determining factor for a balanced national economy.
4. To improve the methods of directing the economy.
5. To apply the cost-benefit relationship efficiently.
6. To readjust the wage guidelines in light of the new principles approved for economic development.

Special attention was also given to the issue of international cooperation, to adjust the criteria for the contracting of foreign technicians to the minimum

limits required for the annually planned needs, to make more efficient use of the nation's manpower resources and to improve the level of skills of the Angolan workers.

The new lines of the national economic policy defined in the First MPLA-Labor Party Conference will be reflected particularly in the area of material production. The productive sector must "assume enormous responsibilities," namely, to increase production of essential goods, to supply the nation with the needed quantities of foodstuffs, to reduce the need for imports, to stimulate exports and to insure the supply of technical materiel and the provision of services, to plan measures to improve the technical-professional and cultural level of the workers and to increase their participation in the management of the state companies and the economy in general.

These goals require that the areas of agriculture, forestry and livestock farming, fishing, the manufacturing industry, construction, transportation and communications, petroleum, energy, geology and the mining industry be honestly and realistically reevaluated for the next 5-year period, in light of the new economic philosophy of the First National Party Conference.

[20 Feb 85 p 2]

[Text] The First National Party Conference unequivocally reaffirmed the principle that the agricultural sector is the basis for the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola.

If we consider that this ruling principle of our strategy dates back to the historic Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the MPLA, which at that time was still a movement, it would be reasonable to assume that, by the end of the first decade of independence, the agriculture, forestry and livestock sector would have achieved production and productivity rates to justify the priority which was given to it.

However, the goals have not only not been achieved, but there has even been a deterioration of the conditions for the development of production.

How is this deterioration explained, when the investments have been maintained and intensified, even in the area of mechanization?

During the last 5-year period there were some factors that contributed heavily to the poor results shown by the agriculture sector. First was the worsening political-military situation, particularly in the country's central, southern and eastern zones, traditionally devoted to agriculture, limiting the return on the massive investments in those areas and necessitating alternative investments in other zones, without very encouraging results to date.

Moreover, the country's agricultural policy is, to a large extent, conditioned by our foreign dependency. An overall reduction in investments was dictated by the need to give priority to the defense of the country and of the revolution, and this was not accompanied by readjustment measures for the agriculture sector in accordance with the order of the day, that we "must organize an economy to support the war and wage war in defense of the economy."

The lack of definition and of realism in the orientation of the sector resulted in distortions which must be corrected, in light of the new economic philosophy adopted in the First National Party Conference.

During the last 5-year period, investments in the agriculture-livestock sector were concentrated in the organization and outfitting of large state companies, pursuing a policy of generalizing, sometimes imposing, new production relations which the current level of development of the rural productive forces did not warrant. On the other hand, little attention or support were given to the individual peasants or to the organization and consolidation of the cooperative sector.

The best solutions were not found to incorporate the hundreds of thousands of family, peasant and private farmers in the country's economic system, to make them active allies in party and state policy.

Too much value was placed on investment in the mechanization of agriculture, without taking into account the traits and idiosyncracies of the Angolan peasant class and ignoring such basic factors as the regular and timely supply of seed and fertilizers; during the last 5-year period, this did not even meet 10 percent of minimum needs. Illustrating the distortion, if we compare the technical and material base of our agriculture with that of other African countries in a similar situation, we see that our rate of mechanization places us among the first 15 countries, but in the area of seed and fertilizers, we are near the bottom of the list.

With regard to animal husbandry, about 75 percent of the livestock is in the hands of the traditional raisers, which has created problems for marketing. Equally marked, however, is the ineffectiveness of programs adopted, because of the shortage of merchandise for direct barter with the producers.

Poultry and hog farming, with an insured profit at short range, are not yet established in our country, despite large investments, which have not produced any noticeable results.

Forestry may have shown the best results, particularly in the second half of the last 5-year period, thanks to the invaluable cooperation of the Cubans. Perhaps, during the next 5-year period, the model of the joint companies installed in Cabinda will be extended to the areas of Dembos and Moxico, with similar success and considerable effect on the nation's economy.

The careful critical analysis conducted by the First National Party Conference with regard to agriculture, forestry and livestock farming resulted in recommendations which, if implemented, will make it possible to reverse the current declining trend, to stabilize the sector and to relaunch it on more realistic bases, bringing about an immediate improvement in the living standard of the working masses in particular and the public in general.

The First National Party Conference gave priority to the organization of agricultural development stations to support the peasant associations already formed or to be formed in strategic areas and to establish programs in the areas of

seed, fertilizers, pesticides, farm mechanization, irrigation, supplies of small equipment and work tools, corn, cassava, oleaginous crops and poultry and livestock farming.

The following were also recommended:

- a. To gradually incorporate the peasant farming sector in the national plan, through broader technical-material support for the principal food crops.
- b. To establish an appropriate marketing policy, taking into account that the prices must provide just remuneration for the labor and expenses incurred. There must also be an assured supply of merchandise to meet the needs of the peasants, which will help to bring about the proper equilibrium of monetary circulation.
- c. To insure the development of the coffee and forestry sectors, bearing in mind their important contribution to increased exports.
- d. To develop seed production.
- e. To continue to develop actions leading to the creation of joint companies, primarily to reactivate production of oleaginous crops and in sectors where, because of the technology required, it would be advisable for the state sector to associate with foreign companies.

In the next 5-year period, with the approval of these measures and their implementation by the party in the rural areas, which merited particular attention from the First National MPLA-Labor Party Conference, the countryside could profit more from the fruits of the revolution.

[1 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] The area of construction, considered in the First Extraordinary MPLA Congress as the driving force of our economy, presented the First National Party Conference with a troubling picture. Prospects for development in the next 5-year period will depend on the adoption of basic measures instead of solutions for immediate problems, as has been the case.

With regard to construction, at the start of the conference proceedings, the comrade president stated that in the 3-year period from 1981 to 1983, the shortcomings in the sector were accentuated, because more and more of the equipment entrusted to it was out of operation, despite the enormous amounts of foreign exchange which the country had invested in the area and the large expenditures on technical assistance. "In 1983 alone," the comrade president added, "we spent about \$26.5 million in the sector, of which only \$2 million was spent on the building materials industry."

In fact, the construction sector has shown a continuation of the decline which had already begun in the first 5-year period, characterized by a near cessation of activity and the dwindling of structures and cadres.

This situation has had a negative effect on the development of other sectors, particularly that of housing, where there are also major problems, both in organization and in operations.

The criticism leveled at both sectors led the First National Party Conference to question whether the Secretariat of State for Housing should be eliminated or if the present structure should be reorganized to make it more operational and capable of participating actively in the solution of the housing problem.

Recognizing the connection between the construction and housing sectors, it may be concluded that, after the necessary reflection and closer analysis to which they will be submitted from now until the next party congress, it might be decided to combine the two structures and adopt a general remedial and recovery plan for the construction and housing sectors.

Meanwhile, we might consider some factors that have contributed to the negative results in the construction sector and to the lack of credibility which characterizes it today. The central structure, regional offices and companies are inadequately organized. The lack of executive discipline at various levels and the poor output of building materials, particularly cement, which received significant investments of foreign exchange, were factors that impeded the organization and development of the sector. The national industry did not produce enough to come up to the level of imports of building materials, nor were the best methods used to manage stocks, either of domestically produced or imported materials.

With regard to mechanization, the equipment placed at the disposal of the sector has deteriorated to a point beyond the possibility of its recovery, repair and maintenance, although an emergency program for this purpose has been in place since 1982.

Millions of dollars were invested in the acquisition of a machinery park of unusual size and importance for an underdeveloped country like ours. Today, most of this equipment is idle, some of it for such trivial reasons as a lack of oil filters, fan belts or small spare parts.

As a result of all these factors, although the engineering sector has maintained some capacity to carry out highway construction and some conservation projects, it has had serious difficulty developing water and sanitation programs, bridge construction and maritime, port and hydraulic projects.

Building has fallen off, despite the capacity created by some major investments in prefabricated units, geared more toward housing than public works related to schools, hospitals and agricultural infrastructures.

On the housing front, serious thought must be given to programs for the construction of new buildings and residences, combining these programs with effective maintenance and repair of the existing buildings and property in the major urban centers, which in some cases have deteriorated to an alarming degree. New construction is essential, but it is equally important to create the conditions to preserve what was already here or what we have built. Otherwise,

we will continue to witness the accelerated deterioration of buildings and property, even that built after the revolution.

We also observe that each sector of national life has carried out its own building policy, contracting for the most diverse works in accordance with the "turnkey" principle, spending large sums that could have helped to solve many of the existing problems if they had been channeled into the state construction enterprises. The lack of control, selection criteria and priorities in the execution of these works has led to the increasing activity and proliferation of foreign construction companies, which are able to make direct imports of building materials which the national industry cannot supply, giving them a competitive advantage over the state construction companies, which are impeded by irregular supplies of technical material and limited by import ceilings.

In a first critical assessment of the building sector, which will be examined in greater depth at the next congress, the First National Party Conference gathered some important data and noted some recommendations to reverse the situation which, according to the comrade president, has been getting worse.

Thus the First National Conference advised that priority be given to the areas of the building materials and machine industries, to strengthen the sector's technical capacity, and that investments be concentrated on the recovery and optimization of the existing capacity.

Finally, it recommended that the sector be reorganized to adapt it better to current demands and conditions.

6362

CSO: 3342/218

ANGOLA

OMA MARKS WOMEN'S DAY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, 2 March, the Day of the Angolan Woman was celebrated throughout the country.

The feature event was a popular rally in Joaquim Kapango Square, in the city of Huambo, led by Ruth Neto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary general of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women].

The ceremony was attended by Lucio Lara; Roberto de Almeida, member of the secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; Bernardo de Sousa, minister of transportation and communications; Jamba Ya Mina; Angela Braganca, second secretary of the national JMPLA Party Youth; Joao Ernesto dos Santos ("Liberdade"), coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee and provincial commissioner of Huamba; and other members of the party's Executive Committee in the province.

The ceremony opened with an address by Joana Chitomba, Huambo Province secretary of the OMA.

This was followed by a message from the JMPLA-Party Youth, addressed to all Angolan women in honor of their day.

On that occasion, incentive awards were presented to Mongo, Ukuma, Londonjo, and Londuinballi municipalities and Kapingal sector, areas which distinguished themselves most in the province.

The ceremony, which was attended by thousands of residents, ended with an address by Ruth Neto, during which she paid great homage to all the fallen heroes of the two wars of liberation, particularly mentioning Deolinda Rodrigues, Irene, Lucrecia, Engraca, Teresa, Helena and many others on the memorable list of self-sacrificing and brave heroes who belong to all Africa and who glorify the world revolutionary movement.

At another point, Ruth Neto declared that, for all the women of Angola, 2 March represents a day of struggle and a moment for reflection on the past, present and future.

In conclusion, in the name of the entire OMA national executive, the OMA secretary general pledged to mobilize all Angolan women to join the cooperative and peasant associations, to contribute to greater food production and to an improvement in the living conditions of the peasants, with the mobilization work to be conducted by woman promoters trained at the Huambo cadre school.

6362

CSO: 3442/218

26 April 1985

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PACT SIGNED--Luanda, 3 Apr (ANGOP)--According to a protocol agreement signed between Pedro van Dunem (Loy), Angolan minister of energy and petroleum, and Filinto Barros, Guinea-Bissau minister of natural resources and industry, Angola is to supply Guinea-Bissau with various petroleum products and Guinea-Bissau will in turn supply Angola with farming and industrial products and agroindustrial products. In order to overcome obstacles toward the implementation of these agreements, an Angolan delegation of the National Maritime Transport Company and Angonave is in Guinea-Bissau to analyze aspects related to transporting export and import merchandise for Guinea-Bissau. (The most important aspect) is the formation of a joint Angolan-Guinean committee on technical cooperation, coordinated by the Angolan Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and by the Guinea-Bissau Ministry of Natural Resources and Industry. The bilateral agreement between Angola and Guinea-Bissau is in conformity with the declaration of Sao Tome, which was signed by the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries and which has opened up the road of cooperation between them. [Text] [Luanda ANGOP in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/958

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

CANADIAN RAILROAD AID--The Botswana Government is to raise a loan of 23.2 million Canadian dollars from the Export Development Corporation as part of its [words indistinct] to take over the railroad [words indistinct] Botswana by 1987. The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, told parliament yesterday that a total locomotives [words indistinct] of 32 would be (required) at a time to make Botswana's railroads self-sufficient in (locomotive) power. Twelve locomotives were (procured) in 1982/83. The remaining 20 would be obtained from General Motors of Canada at a price of 33.5 million Canadian dollars. Mr Mmusi said the procurement also included several (skilled professionals) [words indistinct] and training of Botswana technicians in Canada. Mr Mmusi said the Canadian International Development Agency would provide a grant of 6.2 million Canadian dollars for the financing of four of the locomotives. The remaining 16 locomotives would be funded jointly by the Botswana Government, which would provide about 4 million Canadian dollars, and by the loan from the Export Development Corporation. [Excerpts] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 3 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/958

BURKINA

PRESIDENT SANKARA EMPHASIZES SELF-RELIANCE

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 12 Mar 85 p 12

[Interview with President Thomas Sankara, presumably in Algiers; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the opinion of several observers, the National Council of the Revolution (CNR) has, since the independence of what is now Burkina, been the first regime to truly face the country's problems. You have launched a people's development program mainly oriented toward the peasantry and based on the triptych of relying on oneself, mobilization and the responsibility of the masses and decentralization of action by liberating local initiative. What are the first fruits of this undertaking?

[Answer] What we can observe and emphasize right from the beginning is that when the Burkinabe are called upon to build for themselves, they respond. They demonstrate that they are also capable of building their happiness with their own hands. In that task, they needed a minimum of organization of work and a minimum of materials and logistical support, for which the contribution of friendly countries was manifested, particularly Algeria, which has been of immense support in that field. But the rest, nevertheless, was done by the masses. Thanks to the decisive support of Algeria, we were able to complete a program of 500 housing units in the country, 20 per province. They sometimes criticize us for going too quickly and doing too many things at the same time. That is true. But how can we do otherwise when good intentions are manifested everywhere, along with a bubbling potential that asks nothing more than to be organized and channeled toward national construction.

On the military level also, we are experiencing that same development. We have trained many men and women in the use of arms and security is more guaranteed by the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] than by the traditional army.

[Question] The agricultural battle for food security and self-sufficiency appears to be a top priority in the Burkinabe development program, mainly due to the country's geographical position (landlocked). What are the main projects planned on this front?

[Answer] With respect to agriculture, we have three phases: food security, food self-sufficiency and finally, food power. In the first stage, we must

ensure that every Burkinabe can have something to eat, no matter the origin of that food production. We have asked our fellow countrymen to cultivate the fields and to put up storage units for their grain production, what we call grain banks here. Concerning food self-sufficiency, we are in the process of retaining as much water as we can. Every drop of water that falls in Burkina is caught to be used. Water is precious, more precious here than elsewhere, which is why we have started construction of 250 small dams. These dams do not claim to be comparable to dams built elsewhere. The peasants are doing the excavation with their bare hands, bringing earth and stones to hold the rain water that can be used for 3 to 5 months of the year. For the great national land development projects, such as Sourou, Komienga and Bagri, we try to make the most of the arable land around the big reservoirs. Finally, regarding the third phase relating to food power and defined in our 5-year plan, we hope to develop the production of fertilizer so as to regenerate our land and achieve one objective: meeting our needs. We want to get our small processing industries going and export our products, make tomato paste and concentrate, make fruit juices and can green beans. All this requires that we produce enough to justify the establishment of industrial units.

[Question] The Burkinabe industrial fabric appears to be totally modest, given the country's landlocked nature, on the one hand, which accounts for a big increase in the cost of products to be imported or exported and, on the other hand, enormous investments to develop local mining resources. What are the prospects of that sector in your development strategy?

[Answer] For us, industry is an objective to be achieved, but actually, we are not in a hurry to develop that sector. Why? First of all, we have scant financial resources. Second, the establishment of an industrial infrastructure would engender the risk of making it a subsidiary of big industry of the multinationals. That would be a step backward politically, from the standpoint of our independence. We have labor and that might be tempting for international trusts that want to set up a few processing industries or subsidiaries of their industries in Burkina Faso. And one might say, from the statistical standpoint, that we have a great industry, when in reality, it would be an industry controlled by foreign powers and capitalist forces outside of Burkina.

What we want to do, in contrast, is to intensify agriculture, whose domino effect might generate internal, endogenous development. By way of example, tomato canning and processing....

[Question] Mr President, how is one to understand your statement, in response to an Afro-American newsman, concerning the project to set up a Center of Studies of the Black World in Ouagadougou?

[Answer] Such a center would be aimed at the vigorous and positive regeneration of the Black African culture, removed from sentimentalist, contemplative and exclusively philosophical visions of the supporters of the Black nature. We do not want to contemplate the Black man, but rather, show him that he inherently contains values useful for the emancipation of his people and contributing to the solidification of friendship between all peoples. One must understand the creation of this center, not as a racist attitude that goes against nature.

but as a means of integrating the Black people into the concert of humanity while contributing their touch. That is why we do not fail to emphasize that those working at the center will be Blacks from Africa and elsewhere, but also non-Blacks who would like to come to speak of the sensitivity of the Black man, of what they know or expect of the latter. We do not want our idea to be confused with the one, already widespread, demanding the grouping of the Black African nations in contrast with the states of White Africa, particularly the Arabs. Our idea has nothing to do with that one and even better, we say that we can see no benefit of a grouping of the nations of Black Africa because we would fear the danger of a new Balkanization helping imperialism. We shall be careful not to make our center an exclusive and sectarian institution. Consequently, the Arab intellectuals, from Africa especially, will be welcome at the center. The past and present history of our peoples includes the Arabs and one cannot speak of the African peoples without speaking of the Arabs.

[Question] The recent opening of the Algiers-Ouagadougou-Algiers airline is one more manifestation of the exemplary cooperation that can exist between Algeria and Burkina, two Southern countries. Mr President, would you tell us of the results of that Algerian-Burkinabe cooperation and the prospects for its promotion?

[Answer] The record of Algerian-Burkinabe cooperation is very difficult to draw up because it is very vast. But you can be sure that it is positive. Algeria has supported and continues to support Burkina. It respects our independence and places its experience at our disposition, in complete freedom and without paternalism, which pleases us. In the field of training, Algeria has Burkinabes in several disciplines. Regarding cultural and sports exchanges, projects are underway and beginning to be carried out. In the economic realm, Algeria is very visible in Burkina Faso and projects are planned. Fruitful commercial trade has begun, leading to the sending to Burkina of a large quantity of oil products. That is very important and even vital to our economy. In addition, Algeria has granted loans to Burkina Faso on extremely advantageous conditions, which has enabled us to carry out a number of mainly social projects, for it is in this field that commercial backers are not at all interested. We have just opened the Algiers-Ouagadougou-Algiers line, which will further strengthen commercial trade between our two countries. But beyond all that, you have our identical views on the political level. We were able to observe this at the time of the official visit we made to Algeria and we hope that we shall again see it with the official visit which President Chadli Bendjedid, greatly awaited in our country, will make to Burkina Faso.

11,464

CSO: 3419/352

CAMEROON

UPC'S SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES LEGALIZING PARTY

Paris REVOLUTION in French 1 Mar 85 pp 25-26

[Interview with Woungly Massaga, secretary general of the Union of Cameroonian Peoples (UPC), by Andre Brecourt: date and place not given]

[Text] The recent trip of President Biya to Paris added nothing new to the key question of Cameroonian political life: legalization of the Union of Cameroonian Peoples (UPC). Its secretary general, Woungly Massaga, author of "Where Is Cameroon Headed?", published by L'Harmattan, answers REVOLUTION's questions.

[Question] You have been forbidden to travel in France for 24 years and you have also been invited to attend the work of the French Communist Party. How did that happen?

[Answer] First of all, I have to say that we were not sure of being authorized to return to France. Until the very last moment, there was no clear response from the government. But we nevertheless decided to come. Upon my arrival at the Roissy Charles de Gaulle Airport, a delegation from the PCF was waiting for me, along with a group of air police inspectors. I was greeted courteously. The air police were content to verify the identity I was using to come to France. But I have not therefore concluded that I am authorized to reside in France. I have only received a week's pass enabling me to attend the work of the 25th Congress of the PCF. Consequently, the problem of my ban remains. I shall simply recall that the deportation order concerning me goes back to 1961. It was submitted to the Socialist Government and more specifically, to Gaston Defferre when the latter was minister of interior. The response was negative. Let us imagine for a moment that, finding myself in an irregular situation of a ban, the French Government should arrest me. It would then have the problem of knowing where to send me. I do not believe that Biya is ready to receive such an embarrassing package and a large number of France's friends would also be quite embarrassed because we do not think that the case of the secretary general of the Union of Cameroonian Peoples (UPC) is so different from that of Patasse.¹

¹ Dissident from the Central African Republic now residing in Togo, following the failure of a mysterious attempted coup.

[Question] In short, you are a roving secretary general?

[Answer] Indeed, I am forced into a life of constant traveling due to the fact that the Cameroonian and French governments -- the latter mainly acting through the powerful means of its special services -- have managed to prevent me from receiving asylum anywhere. Under the current conditions, most African regimes, including all the different types, are prevented from granting me political asylum. It is obviously impossible for me to undertake a trip to Cuba, where my family that I have not seen for nearly 15 years is living. Since 1961, I have been considered as a subversive element. Nor am I the only one. To date, no member of the UPC has been authorized to return to Cameroon. Despite numerous approaches to Cameroonian embassies to obtain a passport, President Biya has responded to none of our requests for a hearing. It is nevertheless interesting to note that President Biya has not stated that UPC members could not return because of his own policies. As soon as President Biya took power, we had to make proposals, including the decision to send a delegation to Yaounde, so that he would give that response on the front steps of the Elysee. Since that time, the blockage has remained.

[Question] But what does President Biya fear from the UPC?

[Answer] The UPC is an organized party, while the Cameroonian National Union (UNC) is but a structure. He knows that the country is changing and that the ratio of forces between him and us is also changing. Certain officials of the regime, both diplomatic and political, have stated that they cannot engage in a political debate with the UPC because it risks overthrowing the institutions. We are aware of the difficulties facing Biya because his speeches on austerity go down with increasing difficulty. Taking that into consideration, we have made very clear and very moderate demands, assured that we could, within the framework of a process of legislation, come to an agreement with the authorities.

It is understood that we have no intention whatsoever of plunging into some campaign aimed at destabilizing institutions. We simply want to pose the problems of a gradual march toward their liberalization. We think we have demonstrated sufficient flexibility since Biya's coming to power so that they might realize that we would respect that commitment. We know that there are forces within the UNC that want a certain change. It is therefore possible, in the name of the national interest, to take some steps together. If a movement of progress shapes up, we would not hesitate to help it along.

[Question] Biyr's trip to Paris seems to have ended the tension existing between Paris and Yaounde since the abortive coup of April 1984. What is your opinion of that?

[Answer] Biya's trip to Paris is indeed being presented as having put an end to the misunderstanding between Paris and Yaounde. We hope so, but when one sees the way in which that trip took place and when one realizes the concerns that persist in the country, one has the impression that the problems existing before the attempted April 1984 coup remain. It would appear that while the Ahidjo bridge seems definitively burned, the choices are nevertheless not any

clearer. A certain impression of inconsistency is joined by the growing discontent of business circles, despite the holding of "economic days." Investments have not been resumed and Biya continues not to be convincing, either in business circles or within the government. Consequently, remarks made in Paris are only secondary. They do not allow one to claim that the French Government is granting open and massive aid to Biya. What will the outcome of this situation dominated by political instability be? The government party is to hold its congress in Bamanda in about 3 weeks. What political line will emerge from it? Will the proposals made there be able to wipe away the climate of uncertainty reigning over the country? We shall soon see? Therefore, when they tell us that Biya definitely has the government in hand, that relations with France now bathe in well-being, we believe quite simply that they have gone back to "Go," with the only new factor being that the Ahidjo card can no longer be played.

[Question] How does the UPC evaluate Biya's position on the Chadian problem?

[Answer] First of all, you must consider that Biya's regime, pursuing one of Ahidjo's traditions, has clearly given its position on all problems of the African Continent. Outside of its totally verbal condemnation of the regime of apartheid, on all the African crises, the Cameroonian Government has always been content to follow France's policy. That is practically what happened with respect to the Chadian problem, which is of the greatest concern to us. Our two countries have a common border and in that strategic region, our country has always played an important role. That was confirmed with the Manta Operation, because we now know that the essential portion of the French forces, whether on their way in or out, used Cameroonian territory. Cameroon has always abstained from making a positive contribution to the solution of the Chadian problem, even within the framework of the OAU. We believe that a more active contribution of Cameroon to this region could perhaps have prevented the existing situation in Chad from occurring. Part of our country has a large share of the Muslim population and we know that attempts have been made to recruit Cameroonians. Under such conditions, our country's security was brought directly into question. One can thus measure how much more preferable it would have been for Cameroon to help Chad solve its problems without foreign intervention, rather than to align itself with Paris.

[Question] What does the UPC propose to unblock the situation?

[Answer] We are asking that the change be begun with the recognition of the legal nature of our party, rather than an abstract and excessive demand, for it is a matter of the pure and simple application of the law. The Cameroonian Constitution provides for the multiparty system. The amnesty decree of 25 February 1960, published under Ahidjo's reign, legalizes the UPC. We expect Biya to respect the law. Moreover, we are going to embark upon international action in order to gain recognition of our rights. The French Government has the means to bring pressure on the Cameroonian Government. Guy Penne asked Ahidjo to resign and Biya to lead the UNC. In other words, it is enough to have the intervention of an African affairs adviser in order for important changes to occur within a matter of hours. On the other hand, if the French Government chooses to let the political situation in Cameroon deteriorate, that could lead

to explosions. Biya continues to have people arrested on the sole pretext that they have read UPC publications. It is said that people can now express themselves and that a certain number of dailies have been authorized. But no opposition newspaper exists and the others are subjected to censorship. Recently, one of the official newspapers, LE MESSENGER, undertook to conduct a survey on the multiparty system. Out of 10,000 persons questioned, 85 percent said that they wanted legalization of the UPC immediately. The authorities realize our support in Cameroon. We are determined to act very responsibly. We are ready to appoint a dozen of our comrades to try UPC expression within the UNC. We believe that that is how real change would come about. It is a matter of freeing the country from the iron lock placed on it for a quarter of a century.

11,464

CSO: 3419/339

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE ORDER--This Air Force has put in an order for a De Havilland Canada Buffalo DHC-5D tactical transport plane which will replace a Buffalo that crashed a while ago. De Havilland will also overhaul and do maintenance work on another craft of this type flown by the Air Force. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Mar 85 p 14]

BRAZILIAN EQUIPMENT--Engesa (Brazil) presented in Yaounde and Nkongsamba its Urutu armoured equipment, the Cascavel EE-9 reconnaissance and fighting vehicle armed with a 90mm gun, and the EE-25 truck. Cameroonian officials would like to create in the near future three armoured squadrons, each comprising 14 vehicles. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Mar 85 p 14]

CSO: 3400/938

CHAD

NDJAMENA WATER SUPPLY CAMPAIGN REPORTED

Public Awareness Campaign Inaugurated

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Feb 85 pp 3, 4

[Text] Yesterday the National Water Sanitation Committee appointed last Monday in Ndjamena by the minister for public health, Djimasta Koibla, began its public awareness campaign with a discussion and debate organized and led by Betoloum Neasmiangodo, interim director of water resources and meteorology, assisted by staff members from his departments. The discussion, which addressed the question of "the state of water resources in Chad," was chiefly directed at the population which "must participate in the struggle against the encroachment of the desert, drought and famine."

In his report, Betoloum stressed that the country's water problem was extremely acute both in the area of consumption and in that of agricultural use. Our sources of water (above ground and underground) are usually supplied by pluviometry [sic]. Over the last few years we have been registering an increasing pluviometric shortfall which has meant a consequent drop in our water potential. Speaking of surface water, Betoloum painted a rather dark picture due to the progressive drop in the level of Lake Chad. Once covering an area varying between 10,000 and 25,000 square km, the lake maintains a fragile balance, despite its size and the volume of the Chari and Logone rivers which flow into it, inasmuch as it is threatened by the advance of the desert over several kilometers in the central area of our country. This year it covers an area of only 2,700 square km with a maximum depth of 4 meters and a water volume of 6,109 cubic meters, a situation that was not duplicated even in the dark years of the Sahel drought (1972-73). Betoloum stated, moreover, that the layers which make up our underground water supplies are only known qualitatively but not quantitatively, which may perhaps present serious problems for the incorporation of these sources in a long term economic development plan. The interim director of water resources noted that Chad is presently suffering the serious consequences of the drought of the 70's from which it would be quite difficult for us to recover if adequate measures were not taken. Right now, Betoloum affirmed, our livestock is being decimated for lack of water and pasturage, villages are disappearing because their inhabitants are being relocated on more favorable lands. This phenomenon, he added, is far from coming to a halt, since the encroachment of the desert

is happening before our very eyes with the invasion of the north and east shores of Lake Chad by a hot, dust laden wind coming from the Sahara. But Betoloum is not simply asking us to feel sad about the distressing sight of "entire families living in tents at the periphery of the big cities." We must react with vigilance and not expect "the plums to fall into our mouths." To fight effectively against the depletion of the water supply, he recommends that a national water policy be established, that a water regulation project be studied, and that cooperation for the elaboration of an economic and social development plan be pursued among the various departments and services responsible for the harnessing of our water resources.

After this report, a discussion began on the subject of water and its impact on the preceding agricultural season. The conference members also expressed interest in cooperation between Chad and friendly countries and regional institutions in the matter of water, as well as in the problems faced by the national meteorological services. (ATP) [Chadian Press Agency].

Water Supply Campaign Continued

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The national campaign for potable water and sanitation inaugurated on Monday continued in Ndjamena yesterday with a discussion and debate led by the general manager of the Chadian Electrical Energy Company (STEE), Kassire Koumakoye, on the subject of "supplying potable water in Chad's urban areas." Before the discussion of water, Kassire, who was accompanied yesterday by his staff, was anxious to present the company which supplies it. The STEE, he said, is a financially autonomous public enterprise run by private individuals, which supplies 9,100 consumers with approximately 8,850,000 cubic meters of water. Acting for the state, the company administers the production and distribution of electrical energy and water for the cities of Ndjamena, Abeche, Moundou, Sarh and others. Today it faces enormous difficulties which cause problems for its production of water, a vital element for the life of our people.

Nevertheless, Kassire declared that Africa at the moment is well behind in the area of water. Statistics supplied by specialist organizations indicate that only 20 percent of the continent's population have drinkable water available. The problem is so crucial that in February 1980 in Abidjan, African authorities established the African Union for the Distribution of Water, an organ for the exchange of information and for consideration of the problems likely to be faced by the companies which supply this commodity on our continent. These problems on the one hand have above all arisen from demographic growth, and the development of conditions and lifestyles and other means for rapid communication which result in heavy concentrations of people in urban centers. Drought and its corollary, famine, which ravage our people further deplete supplies.

Faced with this dangerous situation, we must combine our efforts, Kassire said, returning to the difficulties confronting his business. "Our difficulties in regularly supplying the population with sufficient quantities stem from the quantitative and qualitative inadequacy of the wells being used," he remarked. It often happens that whole districts of Ndjama lack water supplies during the day because there is no water pressure. Moreover, the structure of existing systems suffers from lack of upkeep. Because of the lack of financial means, the company cannot meet the growing demand for the extension of the system. In Ndjama at the present time, 9 wells out of 11 are in service, and of 6 water towers, only 4 are functional. In secondary centers, there are often only one well, one water tower, and a very reduced system. All these problems can only be solved with the cooperation of the authorities and the population, on whom Kassire is very dependent for the recovery of the STEE without which the population cannot be supplied with potable water. (ATP) [Chadian Press Agency].

9824

CSO: 3419/319

COMOROS

MERCENARIES REPORTEDLY TARGET OF PLOT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Since March 8 more than a score of serving or former Comorian members of Ahmed ABDALLAH's presidential guard have been detained at the mercenaries' base at Kandani on Grand Comoro. The same day they had attempted to murder the 30 French and Belgian mercenaries who are in charge of the guard and ensure the personal safety of the president. They are also alleged to have wanted to render harmless French aid workers in the Comoros along with Ali MROUDJAE, the minister of state for the interior, and Ahmed ABDOU, minister of state for defence.

Immediately after the failure of the plot, the authorities arrested the man they presumed to be its chief instigator: the first secretary of the opposition Front Démocratique, Moustoifa Said CHEIKH. They said they had found a cassette, which would soon be broadcast on the radio, and which proved his complicity. Radio Comoros said the object of the plot was to replace president ABDALLAH by NASSERDINE, brother of prince Said Ali KEMAL. He too was reportedly arrested, along with several other FD activists, Idriss MOHAMED, Dr Abdullah HAKIM and Said SOLIHI. Large sums of money were said to have been found at their homes. The former interior minister, Omar TAMOU, considered to be close to Mohamed TAKI, the president of the federal assembly who has fallen out with president ABDALLAH, has also reportedly gone into hiding and is being hunted by the mercenaries. After an enquiry, the government has apparently ruled out any involvement by prince KEMAL himself, the suspected instigator of an attempted coup in March 1983, and Abdallah MOUZAIR, president ABDALLAH's principal opponent at the present time.

The Front Démocratique, however, has denied any participation in the latest plot, although it does not deny having sympathisers among the presidential guard. In a statement issued in Paris on March 18 is stressed that an "unwavering consistency" of its political stance was "unreserved condemnation" of coups d'état. It also noted that this was not a "trial run" by the presidential guard, and that last November a group of soldiers organised by a sergeant of the guard known by the pseudonym of Rambo had also attempted a coup. Rambo is now on the run, but according to our information the mutineers who wanted to kill the mercenaries on March 8 belonged to his section. All are from Grand Comoro.

The plot seems to have failed because of a leak of information. The mutineers intended to murder the 30 mercenaries while they were supposed to be eating in their mess, where regulations forbid them to take weapons. However the dinner was cancelled at the last minute, either through chance or because the plot had been betrayed. The mutineers only realised this when they arrived at the mess, and though some of them managed to flee most were captured. According to the Front Démocratique, three were tortured to death by the mercenaries, who are demanding that the rest be tried by a court martial and shot.

President ABDALLAH, who was in France at the time, and who was informed of the plot later the same day, is said to have ordered Ali MROUDJAE to ensure that beatings and torture of the prisoners were ended. At no time were the mutineers supported by members of the gendarmerie or the Comorian armed forces, even though according to some sources there is a wind of rebellion blowing through them.

The plot thus had little chance of succeeding, especially as, in contrast to what the mutineers believed, the mercenaries are never all together, even at their traditional Friday night dinner and meeting afterwards. Major AHMED, the chief of armed forces general staff, and captain ABDOURAZAK, the head of the gendarmerie, were appointed members of the emergency committee which was immediately formed under Ahmed ABDOU, along with the mercenary commander CHARLES and several ministers of state.

This incident will certainly have serious consequences for the Comoros. First, the government can be expected to make further arrests in order to rid the country of all those elements it considers to be "dangerous" in the short or medium term in the atmosphere of general anarchy which has been developing over the past few months. The system of protecting the president will also probably be reorganised. It is clear that the increasing number of plots is linked to the continued presence of the mercenaries and the refusal of president ABDALLAH to place the guard under the authority of the state. He wants to conserve its character of a praetorian guard, and it is thus closely linked to his own political survival. But one of the risks the regime will continue to run is the discontent of the Comorians in the guard over their miserable pay in comparison to that of the mercenaries (which is identical to the salaries of the French military advisers), the toughness of the training which they have to undergo (the length of their engagement has also been reduced from five to three years), and finally the absence of any chance of promotion, particularly for those who do not come from Anjouan, the president's own island.

COMOROS

BRIEFS

FD SETBACK--Mayotte--The first round of district elections on March 10 revealed once again the strength of the two parties on Mayotte which want to see the island become a full French département. The Mouvement Populaire Mahorais (MPM), with six of its 13 seats on the regional council at stake, retained four with an absolute majority, including that of the council chairman, Younoussa BAMANA, who some commentators had predicted would lose. The MPM could keep one more seat in the second round on March 17, and win one from the other main "departmentalist" party, the Rassemblement pour la République de Mayotte (RPRM), an offshoot of the neo-Gaullist RPR in mainland France. The RPRM took the MPM seat at Kangou in the first round. The poll was much more disappointing for the Front Démocratique, which won only five per cent of the total vote instead of the ten per cent it hoped for. The front, which wants to see Mayotte part of the Comoros, for the first time fought seats in eight of the nine districts at stake. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Mar 85 p 5]

MPM MAJORITY--The Mouvement Populaire Mahorais retained its absolute majority on the local council in the district elections but lost five seats. The RPR gained four of those. Both parties want to keep the island attached to France. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/923

CONGO

PROLIFERATION OF RELIGIOUS SECTS TERMED DANGEROUS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 2, 9 Feb 85

[2 Feb 85 p 5]

[Article by B. Malonga]

[Text] In the course of its most recent session, the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) noted with concern that religious sects are proliferating in the Congo. This concern is the more justified since these associations or sects often have as their purpose activities incompatible with the general interests of the nation and the revolution.

The central organ of the party would like in this connection to sound a warning, making an effort in this article to explain the mechanisms of this proliferation in a general way, as well as, above all, the danger the resurgence of these groups in fact represents. The discussion is open!

Religion is the element in the social system defined by Cranai as "a means of expression allowing man to understand his most intimate relations with the universe" (sic!). For the founders of Marxism, on the other hand, it is the "opiate of the people."

The PCT, the Marxist-Leninist party in power, moreover, tolerates the existence of religious groups. Further still, the Constitution of the Republic expressly guarantees freedom of conscience and religion in its Article 18. In other words, the public authority is not opposed to religion. What concerns the party and the state is the anarchic development of these religious sects. Doesn't their proliferation reflect a typical indifference toward the law on the part of their promoters? Now the law clearly defines the conditions for the establishment of a religion. Law No 21 dated 10 October 1980 sets forth the provisions necessary to guarantee public safety and order. In addition, violations of the measures set forth for the establishment of a religion entail a penalty of 1 month to 1 year in prison or a fine of between 100,000 and 1 million francs.

By way of background, the following are the religions recognized by the Congolese government in Decree No 84/151: the Catholic and Protestant churches, the Salvation Army, the Islamic Committee, the Kimbanguists, Terinkyo and the

Lassy Zephyrin Prophetic Mission. Other religious associations or sects may not pursue their ministries before obtaining written permission from the competent authority. Despite this, it has been observed that numerous sects are pursuing their activities without authorization.

Does Proliferation Exist?

Since 1980, the Ministry of Administration and Local Government has received more than 70 requests for recognition or the resumption of the activities of religious sects which had been dissolved or were being established. Thus in one neighborhood in the 5th Arrondissement, Ouenze, we were able to count nine sects within a radius of 1 kilometer! How many are there, then, in the whole city?

Generally, those sponsoring or responsible for these sects, as well as their supporters, are former adherents of officially recognized religions. There is then something like a movement of flight by these believers toward other sects because of a certain dissatisfaction resulting doubtless from the fact that the practice of the recognized religions does not fit in with the local reality. They have no traditional base. Catholic and Protestant evangelical efforts, for example, have been pursued without taking African values into account. This proselytization is based on a purely Western concept having to do with Greco-Roman philosophy. The result is an effort by the people to return to their roots through the creation of religious sects. There is therefore a certain rejection of the Christian religion, or at least a challenge of its intrinsic values. Unfortunately, when they establish these new sects or join them, these adherents hope in vain, or let us say rather they deceive themselves in believing that they will rapidly achieve material satisfaction. Thus the people are turning their backs on the Christian religions which, on top of it all, only offer salvation of the soul! A utopian dream which is no longer convincing to anyone.

Observation of these religious sects indicates that there are two categories: on the one hand, the so-called traditional sects which go back to fetishism, and on the other hand, the new sects with a philosophical basis. In the former, the drums play an important role in religion. In this connection, one might mention the Boula Mananga, Mvulusi, Mayelessili, etc.

In the second category, we see a new form of traditional religion. Here it is exorcism and incantation which predominate. These sects are of Western origin, although mixed of course with certain traditional practices. It is in this category that we must classify The Pink Cross, Mahikari, Bahi'E, etc. Their members are often intellectuals.

On the whole, it is not, or is no longer, simple communication with "God" which predominates, but the search for a substitute, a "light" or a "master."

Where Is the Concern?

What is dangerous is that productive forces are being diverted. In fact, it is not through prayer that one achieves material satisfaction, but through

labor and labor alone. Thus the working people are being diverted from their concerns, and above all from the path to be followed, which is that of industrious labor. The survival of the "soul" represents but an abandonment of the task of struggle for the construction of the country. Instead of devoting themselves to work, people are thinking only of the salvation of the "soul," which is a danger as a moral consolation, an inhibition of the combative reflex, and inevitably leads to idleness.

On the other hand, a certain confusion among the religious sects and associations of healers can be noted. There is a need to make a clear choice in this sector. By definition, a healer uses the national heritage in the realm of traditional medicine to alleviate certain diseases. Under these conditions, the traditional practitioner plays an important role alongside modern medicine. This is not the case for the sects which tend toward fetishism, using the pretext of a mystical "God." Have we not seen sick people die tragically in the premises of religious sects, when they could have been saved at a hospital? This is where the shoe pinches! Moreover, there is one sect which claims to heal the sick with beer drunk warm, called "beeramycin." And this is what the proliferation of sects can lead to.

Elsewhere, the tom-toms continue throughout the night, to the point that residents of the neighborhood are unable to sleep. Is it not then correct to say that "religion is the opiate of the people"?

And again, it is to be feared that these sects may provide a cover for organizations of evildoers or serve as an excuse for seeking unacceptable ends.

Thus the concern of the Central Committee of the party is well-founded.

In a coming issue we will discuss the steps taken to combat this proliferation.

[9 Feb 85 p 5]

[Text] For a long time now, the "resurrection" of old religious sects in our country which had been dissolved both before and after 1978 by government laws still in effect has been noted. Simultaneously, new sects are being established, also in anarchic fashion.

In both cases, a flagrant violation of Law No 21/80 dated 10 October 1980 pertaining to the application of Article 18 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of the Congo well and truly exists.

Freedom of conscience and religion is recognized in our country (Article 18 of the Constitution), and not only on paper, as some say, but in practice as well.

Within the framework of the application of this Article 18 of the Constitution, Law No 21/80 dated 10 October 1980 pertaining to it stipulates in Article 1 that "freedom of conscience and religion and the free exercise of all religions are expressly guaranteed in the People's Republic of the Congo."

By this token, Catholics, Protestants, Kimbanguists, Zephyrinists and the adherents of many other religions which have been legally authorized exercise their religions without harassment.

However, Article 2 of this same Law No 21/80 says that "the application of the provisions set forth in Article 1 will be limited by no restrictions other than those necessary for the maintenance of public safety and order."

Precisely where the shoe pinches is in the fact that not only is proliferation continuing, but also the practice of a large number of these illegal sects is suspect, so much so that a closer look gives every indication these new sects are seeking goals other than those related to the profession of faith.

For example, a few years ago, in 1978, a most revolting incident occurred. A mother allowed her child (suffering from drepanocytosis) to die by refusing to allow him to have a blood transfusion, merely because she had learned from leaders of the Jehovah's Witness sect that God prohibits blood transfusions.

Another case which it is equally necessary to mention in these columns has to do with the Louzolos.

Is this a sect, a musical group or a healers' association? All three at once.

Initially, the leaders introduced their members as a singing group. In this connection, the Louzolos won unanimous approval, resulting in their joining the National Union of Congolese Writers, Performers and Craftsmen.

Then, along with the pursuit of the musical profession, two new activities were added: religion and healing.

It should be recalled, where the healing function is concerned, that the Louzolos have patients consume warm beer by way of treatment--beeramycin (ETUMBA No 781). It is doubtless for this reason that the fetish word of this group is "dambage," which has become very popular in Brazzaville circles.

This is nothing more and nothing less than the cultural aggression to which the recommendation of the Third Regular Congress of the PCT referred in connection with the conduct of the masses.

Moreover, some religious sects, not to say the majority, have converted their premises into veritable hospital centers. It is true that medicinal plants are the main basis of their treatment, but also prayer always comes into it, both before and after the treatment. As if to make the patients think that the plants alone cannot heal, there is also the divine will.

Finally, there are those who use religion for political ends. Current practice has provided us with several examples. People are using religious sects as a pretext for goals which are political pure and simple.

As a result, the leading role of the PCT should be reasserted by dealing harshly with these sects. The credibility of the party with the broad people's masses depends upon it.

This is why the Third Regular Congress of the PCT and the Central Committee resulting from it were quick to sound the alarm, before, indeed, it might be too late, the principle being that prevention is better than cure.

The law on the application of Article 18 of the Constitution is categorical. The ball is not in the court of the membership, as is always claimed, but rather that of those responsible for implementing the law--the officials working for the Ministry of Administration and Local Government, the agents of public security, etc. For the freedom of conscience and religion guaranteed by Article 18 of the Constitution should not serve as a pretext for giving free rein to proliferation.

In other words, as set forth in the final communique issued after the first regular session of the Central Committee which resulted from the Third Regular Congress of the PCT, "the Secretariat of the Central Committee must analyze this phenomenon in depth, and the government must implement the law in this sector in full rigor, in accordance with the directive of the Third Regular Congress."

5157

CSO: 3419/330

CONGO

NEW PERIOD OF MILITARY TRAINING INAUGURATED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Sahir Tsoumou: "Training For Better Defense"]

[Text] Lt Col Jean-Marie Mokoko, a member of the CC of the PCT [Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party] and commander of the land army, spent the period between 11 and 13 February last in the commune of Loubomo, where he officially inaugurated the first period of 1985 training in Military Zone No 2. Also present were Celine Eckomband, a member of the CC of the PCT, president of the regional executive committee and political commissioner in Niari, and Commander Ondongo Joseph, a member of the PCT and commander of that military zone.

The inauguration ceremony took place during the morning hours last Tuesday in the general staff area of Zone No 2. On this occasion, the various commanders of the military units in the region swore allegiance to the flag of the APN [National People's Army], in accordance with the regulations in effect.

Thus the tradition in Military Zone No 2, Loubomo, was respected. In fact, it is the custom in the APN to undertake annual programming of training carried over from one period to the next, with a view to improving the political, tactical and technical education of both cadres and combatants.

In the statement read for the occasion on behalf of the rank and file by Capt Gabriel Pangou, it was noted that the content of military training is changing substantially. It is becoming more and more complex thanks to the influence of a certain number of social factors and as a function of the weapons and methods used in the course of military operations the troops must master.

The soldier who understands military techniques and the weapons assigned him very well should also be familiar with those of the enemy.

The development of the military arts is thus characterized by maximal use of the gains in the scientific and technical advance, through application of them to the activities of the armed forces in the training and education of the troops and their preparation for future military operations.

Earlier, on 11 February, Lieutenant Colonel Mokoko installed the bureau of the party committee for Military Zone No 2, made up of five members and headed by Capt Moundouga Justin as president.

The ceremony was also marked by a ceremonial parade under arms. Despite the heavy rain which fell on the city, the combatants in Military Zone No 2 paraded in disciplined fashion.

5157

CSO: 3419/330

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

NO RPP CHANGES--Continuity rather than change was the feature of the third congress of Djibouti's ruling party, the Rassemblement pour le Progrès (RPP), which took place March 2 and 3 in the brand new Chinese-built People's Palace. The membership of the party central committee increased from 118 to 123, of whom only 14 were complete newcomers. The few significant changes related to the pecking order within the committee, in the wake of certain ministerial appointments. Thus Yussuf Ali CHIRDON, now minister of the interior, rose in the hierarchy from 60th to fifth. The top four, in order, are president Hassan GOULED, prime minister Barkat GOURAD, minister for Moslem affairs and justice Elaf ORBIS and foreign minister Moumin BAHDON. Similarly Aden ROBLEH, who was minister for transport, trade and tourism but is now a humble member of parliament, sank from eighth place to 20th. President GOULED is expected to nominate the party politbureau within the next month. Its make-up should give a better idea of the respective influence of the various political forces which are vying to succeed the president. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Mar 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/923

GABON

BRIEFS

GABONESE NAVY--The Gabonese Navy is to place an order with France for two P-400 type surveillance patrol boats designed by the DCN (Direction des Constructions Navales). Built by the CMN shipyards (Constructions Mecaniques de Normandie), the technical specifications of these ships were detailed in the December issue of ADJ. The first is armed with a Bofors 57mm 70 MK II automatic naval turret on the prow and a 20mm Oerlikon cannon aft. The other is armed with two 20mm cannon. Each vessel is powered by two Uni-Diesel diesel engines. Gabon is the third country, after Sweden and Canada, to acquire the Bofors 57mm gun, which has also generated interests in Cameroon and Tunisia. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Mar 85 p 15]

AIRPORT PROJECT--The government has asked Sofreavia (France) to complete a study of the third phase of a development project at the Franceville-M'Vengue military air base. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Mar 85 p 15]

FRENCH TECHNICIANS' WITHDRAWAL--Gabonese and French experts have come to an agreement on the gradual reduction of the number of French technical assistants in Gabon. The agreement stipulates, among other things, that 80 posts will be withdrawn in 1985 and 100 more in 1986. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Mar 85 p 15]

CSO: 3400/922

GHANA

EXPULSION OF ISRAEL, RSA FROM UN URGED

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 16 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] For the first time in the history of war between Israel and the Arabs, the Jewish state now finds itself obliged to retreat from Lebanon without being able to achieve political, economic or security gains; and for the first time, opposition within Israel itself is pressing the Israeli government to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, preferring "to receive them back alive rather than dead." For the first time, Israeli soldiers and officers are reluctant to serve in Lebanon, and for the first time the Israeli soldiers in Southern Lebanon demonstrate openly against the orders of their high command as a protest against their government's refusal to withdraw them immediately from Lebanon.

The above accounts present the portrait on one side of the picture. On the other side we see a strong-willed people and a spontaneous Lebanese resistance movement inflicting heavy casualties on the Israeli invaders, carrying out blood-sacrifice suicide attacks on Israeli fortifications, supply routes, and military targets. The Israeli soldier has been reverted to his size, the size of his tank or mobile force--the myth has been shattered and weapons can't polish his image again. Rather, the Israeli soldier's reaction to such heroism of the freedom fighters has become hysterical, pouring his hatred and poison on innocent civilians, children, women, the aged, and on property as happened against the Lebanese villages of Zrariyeh, Jarjough, Anzay, Jbelh, Ar-hahweh, and Kfar last week.

The Lebanese resistance movement has evidently developed its tactics and benefited from the PLO, superceding it in quality and quantity of its operations. A "NEWSWEEK" Correspondent, quoted one senior Israeli officer as revealing: "The Lebanese resistance movement is difficult to combat. They have no underground organization which we can infiltrate. Most of their attacks now are almost spontaneous. Their hatred toward us is unbelievable. They don't talk with us, and they don't even look at us. It takes your breath away".

A few traitors in Southern Lebanon have been liquidated and their puppet army has fled, and the heat of the raging battle against the Israeli forces is reaching the West Bank, with all the signs that it will be burning the racist state of Israel; and it will torpedo any US peace plans.

All these are happening for a people without any actual army to support them. America is evacuating her citizens from Lebanon, because all the Israeli aggression could not have occurred without US support--you can't be an enemy and mediator at the same time.

The developing pattern of the resistance struggle is also obviously annoying some Arab leaders who see it as a threat to their own regimes. The world can no more absorb the Israeli lies, no one can any more accept the reference to the freedom fighters' struggle as terrorism. The truth is that Israel and South Africa are the terrorist states in the world which should be expelled from the United Nations and its agencies. All progressive Arabs demand that the veto should be a veto against the US presence in the Middle East.

CSO: 3400/930

GHANA

PARASTATALS URGED TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN our comment of last Saturday entitled, **TIME TO PROVE THEM WRONG** the GRAPHIC mentioned in passing the need for state-run organisations to be viable and make profit. It was out of a genuine concern that in spite of years of operation many state-owned enterprises et cetera, still find themselves in a quagmire basically created by themselves.

There are too many examples of public organisations which are having to go to the government for subventions at the beginning of each financial year and sometimes in the middle of it. Instead of setting themselves targets and devising means of making themselves viable, some of these organisations have created a false sense of security through the use of what has become known as **GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED LOANS** which at the end of the day are not paid back and thus become bad debts which government is forced to absorb.

The result is that these colossal loans lead to the widening of the budget deficit and invariably reflect in the nation's external loan requirements. And since common sense dictates that it is unwise to print money without proper backing, in a bid to close the deficit gap government is forced to look for external loans. Such a situation does not help efforts at adjusting the exchange rate upward.

Without mincing words the GRAPHIC wishes to state that it is **CRIMINAL** for state-run enterprises to continue operating on subventions without ever

breaking-even.

Let us take the example of the State Fishing Corporation which sometime ago got 600 cartons of fish to sell. Cartons of fish which the corporation got without sweat and toil. The SFC sold the fish and declared that no profit was made and quickly turned round to ask for subvention to keep in business.

Working on a conservative basis the GRAPHIC perceives that the sale of fish could have fetched the SFC a tidy **£1.2 million** which could have been enough to help the corporation to cover operational costs at sea, pay staff, take care of overheads and make some profit. The actual money realised was **£200,000** and the SFC went to government cap in hand to ask for subvention. This should not have occurred but here again because of impropriety the SFC finds itself reading its accounts in red.

The GRAPHIC is of the view that it is about time state enterprises at least broke even as a first step to ensuring viability in their operations. This must be seen to be happening this year. Failing this there should be no other alternative than that government must, as a matter of course, bundle out all inept managements and also institute strong and lasting measures which should put sanity into those defaulting enterprises.

Time is running out for managements of all state-enterprises which are not trying hard to extricate themselves from the subvention syndrome in order to lessen and finally eliminate the growing budget deficit.

GHANA

TSIKATA CALLS FOR CHANGES IN LEGAL SYSTEM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text] Mr Tsatsu Tsika, a lecturer in law at the University of Ghana, Legon has stated that the whole of the country's legal system must change to conform to changes in the society.

He also stated that to some people, to talk about changing the law is like blaspheming, adding that "the law is not a divine thing or something that cannot be changed".

Mr Tsikata who was speaking on "Why Change the Law" at the last of a series of symposia organised by the Law Students Union (LSU) to mark the 1985 Law Week which ends tomorrow, said that to ensure a more dignified society there must be changes in the law to reflect societal changes.

Mr Tsikata said that the legal system is not independent of the practitioner thus a good legal system is reflected in the practitioner.

He noted that changing the law is a way of responding to a new order in society but not due to the conspiracy of some individuals.

Speaking on "The Role of Legal Institutions in a Changing Society", Mr Justice E. N. P. Sowah, a Supreme Court Judge, said that the history of the changing of laws reveals the frustration through which man has gone.

He therefore stressed that since no society is static and no law is static, laws must change to reflect the type of society.

Mr Justice Sowah emphasised that there should be progressive interpretation of the statutes to which the Law Reform Commission must address itself.

Mr Justice Sowah indicated that to create a just society, there should be equal representation for both the rich and poor in court, adding that "there can be no social justice without legal aid".

In his address, Mr Patrick Quarcoo of the School of Administration, Legon (SAL) called for adequate training in the managerial level of public organisations.

Speaking on "The New Management Structure in the Public Boards and Corporations", Mr Quarcoo suggested the involvement of the Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) and SAL in such a management training programme. Mr Quarcoo stressed that Ghana as a nation owes workers a living but not to unproductive workers.

CSO: 3400/928

GHANA

BRIEFS

CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM--The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved a \$22 million credit to support Ghana's civil works program designed to improve the flow of traffic in the Accra metropolitan area. Part of the credit will be used to rehabilitate a number of urban services. The 6-year program includes the completion of the outer ring road and four other major roads. There will also be periodic road maintenance and the provision of drains. Water supply, electricity, sanitation, and garbage disposal will be improved upon, especially in the East Mamobi area. The Valuation Department of the Ministry of Local Governments will also receive technical assistance for the revaluation of properties in Accra. The World Food Program, the Canadian International Development Agency, Overseas Development Administration, and the government are all contributing \$26.3 million toward the program. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 85]

YUGOSLAVIA DONATES FOOD, AMBULANCES--The Yugoslav Government has donated 110 tons of food aid to Ghana. The food items include flour, rice, canned fish, and cartons of oats. The counselor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Accra, Mr Angel Covage, presented the items to the chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, in Accra. The counselor also handed over two ambulances from the Yugoslav Red Cross to the government. All the gifts cost 5.7 million cedis. Mr Angel Covage said the gifts are his country's expression of deep sympathy and appreciation of the government's effort to revive Ghana's economy. He hoped the gifts will help improve the general conditions of the lives of Ghanaians. Commodore Obimpeh said the government has shifted emphasis from food aid to developmental assistance. He therefore hoped any future aid will reflect this policy. According to Commodore Obimpeh, the Mobilization Committee would very much appreciate aid that can assist voluntary organizations to fight disasters like bushfires and drought. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Mar 85]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD FOR INDUSTRIES--The PNDC has established a National Board for Small-Scale Industries. The composition of the National Board for Small Scale Industries is as follows:--Mr F. K. Nkuakotse, chairman (Managing Director of Meltex Dyeing and Printing Company), Mr B. L. Lartey, member, (Food Research Institute), Dr E. K. Abeka, member, (Executive Director of the National Small Scale Industries), Mr K. B. Gilbert Arthur, member, (Kingsway Stores), Mrs Grace P. S. Nartey, member, (National Council on Women and Development) and Mr E. O. Gyamfi, member, (Ghana Manufacturers Association). [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Mar 85 p 5]

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION CHANGES ANNOUNCED--As part of the general exercise to re-organise the Ministry of Information and all the departments under it, certain changes have been made in some of the editorial sections of the mass media establishments. Mr Boakye Ofori-Atta, who has proved his capabilities as editor of the Mirror is transferred to the New Times Corporation as the editor of the Spectator to raise the image of the paper. Mr Kwesi Woode, editor of the Spectator, is seconded to the Information Services Department as acting head of the Research Section. Mr Kwesi Gyan-Appenteng has been appointed acting editor in the Mirror. All the changes and appointments take effect from Monday, March 18. According to an official statement the measures are intended to motivate qualitative changes in the productive capacities of the various media organisations. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Mar 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/928

GUINEA

CHINESE DONATIONS TO WORKERS

Conakry HOROYA in French 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Bangaly Oulare]

[Text] On Friday, 1 March, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor was the scene of a ceremony at which a large shipment of sewing machines, toys and children's clothing was presented.

The ceremony was presided over by Mrs Mariama Dielo Barry, minister of labor and social welfare, accompanied by Capt Mamadou Pathe Barry, secretary of state for labor, and Mrs Aicha Bah, director of foreign relations in the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

China was represented by Yu Hui-Ming, Chinese ambassador to Guinea, and Zhao Yong-He and Xu Ji-Nan, second and third embassy secretaries respectively.

On behalf of the People's Republic of China, the ambassador sent fraternal greetings and best wishes to the Guinean Government, which had organized the solemn ceremony for the presentation of the gift.

China and Guinea, both developing nations, have experienced a similar fate in the past, said Yu Hui-Ming, who then made a critical analysis of the 25 years following the establishment of diplomatic relations and expressed hope for the consolidation and further development of Chinese-Guinean cooperation.

Presenting the modest gift from the National Federation of Trade Unions of China to the minister of labor and social welfare, Yu said: "To travel such a long distance to present a bird feather to a friend is but a token, but it bears witness to profound affection."

Thanking the Chinese people through their ambassador, Mrs Dielo Barry expressed thanks for the inestimable aid that China has always granted Guinea, both in the field of medicine as well as the small industries that exist in the Republic of Guinea.

Amidst enthusiasm and an atmosphere of harmony, both sides expressed the hope that cooperation will continue to develop.

GUINEA

BRIEFS

INAUGURATION OF AIR TERMINAL--Conakry, 3 Apr (AFP)---A new air terminal of the Conakry-Gbessia International Airport, capable of receiving 500,000 passengers a year, was inaugurated on Wednesday, on the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the army takeover in Guinea. The construction of this new air terminal is part of work on the now-completed first phase of the restoration and modernization of the Conakry Airport. This first phase was financed by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE, a French organization), which provided Fr 156 million. Informed sources say Guinea will soon start negotiations for the financing of work on the second phase. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in French 0956 GMT 4 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/959

KENYA

MOI CALLS FOR INTENSIFICATION OF PARTY RECRUITMENT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Mar 85 pp 5-6

[Text] **THE** ongoing Kanu membership recruitment drive is officially supposed to end this month but there has been no indication so far that this will happen. When the party's national governing council met in January, the secretary-general, Mr. Robert Matano, announced that the drive would continue for three months, after which the dates for the elections would be set. With only one week to go however, the indications are that the drive may continue. On Monday this week, President Daniel arap Moi called for an intensification of the exercise. The president was addressing a gathering in Molo when he opened the shs.10 million potato cold storage project; he called for a full-scale mobilisation of provincial administrations, Kanu officials, politicians and other leaders for the recruitment exercise. He said that the drive was going at a rather slow pace and that other development projects would not be given priority status until the membership drive was completed.

It would appear, therefore, that most branches have not performed satisfactorily towards achieving the recruitment targets that they set themselves at the beginning of the exercise.

President Moi, with his call on Monday, reversed the recruitment method so far adopted by almost all districts, which allowed only members of the provincial administration to sell membership cards. The idea was to try and avoid situations where politicians aspiring for party posts discriminated against potential opponents in the sale of cards. As it has turned out, that method has slowed down the exercise, since the sale of cards has depended on the availability of district officers and chiefs, who are also busy with their other duties. The presidents' directive is that leaders should convene party recruitment public rallies, a method that reduces the possibility of

partiality by politicians.

The sale of cards by provincial administrations had already sparked off controversy in at least two districts. Last month, the Kiambu district branch secretary Mr. Waira Kamau, found himself in trouble when he complained that the domination of the exercise by the provincial administration meant that party matters were being taken over by the administration, an undesirable situation since the government is a political one. Kamau came in for a stern rebuke from the district chairman, Mr. Njenga Karume, forcing him to withdraw his remarks and instead heap praise on the efforts of the administration in the exercise.

In Nakuru, the branch secretary Mr. Mark Mwithaga has been under fire from other party officials for selling old party cards to members of the public. One of the accusations against Mwithaga is that he sold cards in contravention of the rule that only members of the administration should sell them. The branch was scheduled to meet on Monday this week to decide on what disciplinary measures would be taken against him. But the meeting did not materialise, for branch officials attended the president's function at Molo, and members of parliament, including the branch chairman, Mr. Kariuki Chotara, were in Nairobi on Tuesday for the state opening of parliament.

During the Molo function, the president once again took the opportunity to praise Chotara for his leadership qualities. He threatened to disclose the names of Chotara's critics in the area and said they were people engaging in corruption and other social ills. He said that Chotara was a chairman to whom others in the country could not be compared, and that he had set a shining example to other leaders. ■

26 April 1985

KENYA

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENT DEBATES JOB CRISIS--The Government was asked to take industries to the rural areas and ease unemployment. The MP for Dagoretti, Mr. Clement Gachanja said unemployment had become a crisis which must be tackled. The MP said the government should give incentives to industrialists to start industries in the rural areas in order to ease unemployment. Gachanja said many jobs existing in the trade industries could be done by Africans. He called on the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry to be tough and decide that businesses like the ones along Kirinyaga Road should only be carried out by Africans. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 5]

MULIRO URGES ASIAN PARTICIPATION--Asians living in Kenya should work together with other Kenyans otherwise they will be accused of practising racialism, the MP for Kitale East, Mr. Masinde Muliro, said. The member said Asians did not attend harambee and Kanu membership recruitment drive meetings, and added that for meaningful unity to be achieved, all Kenyans should work closely together. Muliro said it was shameful that some people were misguiding the university students thus interfering with the institution which is Kenya's long term investment. An Assistant Minister for transport and Communications, Mr. Joseph Mutoria thanked President Moi for making a directive on the adjudication of land within two years. He made an appeal to the Kenya Grain Growers Co-operative Union to make seeds available to farmers in Meru on time for the current season. Mr. Josua Angatia, (Lurambi North), said leaders who imposed themselves on the people were the cause of many problems. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 4]

CLOSE UNIVERSITY MONITORING URGED--University of Nairobi administration staff was urged to be monitoring the affairs of the college instead of waiting until trouble erupted and then calling the police. Making the call, the MP for Chepalungu Mr. John Koech told the house that it was time the university administration monitored daily what transpired in the college. Contributing to the presidential address, the MP said people involved in instigating the students should be brought to book. If the instigators were the university administration staff, new people should be brought in to run the college, he said. Urging the administration staff to maintain a close watch on the varsity affairs, the MP said they should not wait for trouble to brew then call the police or the government to act. He thanked the chief secretary Mr. Simon Nyachae for acting recently when trouble erupted at the university. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 27 Mar 85 p 5]

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

DIFFICULTIES CLOSE COMPANY--The Liberian National Iron Ore Company (NIOC) yesterday announced that it stopped its activities the previous day because of financial difficulties. According to sources close to the company, the NIOC had been meeting increasing difficulties in finding buyers for its ore on the world market and has not paid its workers for the past 6 months. [Text] [Abidjan FRATRENITE MATIN in French 2 Apr 85 p 28]

CSO: 3400/959

MADAGASCAR

CRITICAL PASTORAL LETTER REVIEWED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] After the very critical pastoral letter issued by the Roman Catholic bishops' conference of Madagascar on September 27 last year (see I.O.N. N°168), the church has put out a new letter on the occasion of the feast of Lent which is markedly less reproving with regard to the authorities, but which stresses collective responsibility for the current situation in the country. The first part of the letter published this month by the Catholic periodical Isika-Mianakavy is devoted entirely to the difficult living conditions of most Malagasies "for whom Lent lasts the whole year" because of inflation, unemployment and the proliferation of "abuses and profiteering". The bishops appealed to all Malagasies, and especially Christians, in positions of authority at all levels in the country to face up to the "triumph of selfishness, lying and brigandage" which, according to the church, are not the monopoly of "gentiles", i.e. of non-Christians.

I.O.N.- This letter can be interpreted in two different ways: either the church which is becoming more and more an opposition force intends to push matters to a confrontation with the government by making Malagasies aware that they must take things into their own hands and act, each at his own level, or, and this is more probable, the bishops are being more conciliatory because they have not given up the regime entirely after its recent measures and efforts at liberalisation. In this case the letter is nothing more than an appeal for action within the present regime. This second hypothesis appears to be confirmed by the attitude of the church at Fianarantsoa, where the religious schools have not joined the state schools whose pupils have all been on strike for the past two weeks for different reasons, chief of which is the price of rice (see I.O.N. N°173). The only demonstration the religious schools planned to join this weekend was one demanding information on the results of an official enquiry into cases of cheating in the baccalaureat examinations held in Antananarivo last year.

CSO: 3400/923

MADAGASCAR

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER'S POEMS CRITICIZE REGIME

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Jacques RABEMANANJARA, the poet who was foreign minister under former Malagasy president Philibert TSIRANANA, re-appeared on the literary scene this month after several years of silence with a book of verse called "Thrènes d'avant l'Aurore: Madagascar" ("Threnodies from before the Dawn: Madagascar") and published in Paris by Présence Africaine, for which he works. It is a personal statement on a situation which is intolerable for the author, who calls himself an "exiled son" of Madagascar and "prince and husband of freedom", and a form of revenge on the regime which the former politician living in Paris since 1972 accuses of having sold itself to the eastern bloc. Claiming to speak for all those "walled up in the cement of misery", all those "killed without witnesses" and all those "anonymous innocents crouching without hope on the pallet of injustice", he points the finger directly at "the pontiff of lies in the closed club of the corrupt" who has delivered Madagascar to the "ferocious appetites of the icy gusts blowing from the eastern steppes!"

I.O.N.- A right-wing nationalist, RABEMANANJARA began his literary career by launching the "Revue des Jeunes de Madagascar", the aim of which was to "bring out the personality of the Malagasy nation". He was one of the founders in 1945 of the "Committee for surveillance and defence of Malagasy interests" before becoming the secretary-general of the Mouvement Démocratique de la Rénovation Malgache a year later. Under TSIRANANA he held successively the portfolios of the economy, agriculture, social affairs and foreign affairs. According to some sources, this son of a great Merina landowner used his position to increase his personal fortune. His latest work, which will probably be banned in Madagascar and which is a political event, is no longer completely valid, as the Antananarivo government becomes increasingly dependent upon its western creditors.

CSO: 3400/923

MADAGASCAR

STUDENTS STRIKE IN FIANARANTSOA

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Pupils and students at all state schools in Fianarantsoa and the regional university centre went on strike on March 5 following fighting at the college of general education in the Mahamanina district between military and civilian pupils, injuring one of the latter. The college, like the other state schools in the town, takes cadets from the local military school who follow courses there but are boarders in their own establishment.

After an approach to the military authorities by their parents had no result, the Mahamanina pupils went on strike, and were followed immediately by the other state schools. They demanded improved living conditions and better food, comparable to the "privileged" facilities enjoyed by the military cadets, and, more generally, a reduction in the price of rice.

After the chairman of the committee for the faritany (province) of Fianarantsoa refused to take action, particularly with regard to the cost of rice, the pupils and university students ransacked the market. Their action prompted the despatch from Antananarivo of Supreme Revolutionary Council members Simon PIERRE, the new minister for information, and Justin RAKOTONIRINA. They conceded the strikers' demands by cutting the price of rice from 675 Malagasy francs to 225.

I.O.N.- In this period between harvests, which extends until mid-april, the price of rice everywhere in the country is up to three times the official price. This shows that the government is still not able to distribute the commodities properly. The success of the strikers at Fianarantsoa could have repercussions in other provinces in the weeks to come.

CSO: 3400/923

MALAWI

NEW RSA DIPLOMATS PLEDGE STRONG TIES

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Text]

TWO new South African diplomats have pledged to promote the existing friendly and warm relations between Malawi and their country.

Mr. Andre J. Bosman, counsellor, and Colonel A.B. Du Preez, military attache, were speaking to the 'Daily Times' during a reception in Lilongwe at which they were introduced to a cross-section of the Lilongwe community recently.

Held at the residence of the South African Ambassador, Mr. O.G. Albers, the reception was attended by over 50 people — who included members of the diplomatic corps, and government and civic officials.

Stating that since he arrived in the country last month, he had noted that governmental and social ties between Malawi and South Africa were both

"very healthy" and growing, Mr. Bosman said his task was "to continue... to even strengthen the already happy ties."

He said matters of mutual interest like agriculture, health, tourism and economic and political stability — not only in Malawi but also in the southern Africa region — demand that "we put our heads together when we have the same problems."

Mr. Bosman joined the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in 1972, later having had postings in Britain, El Salvador and Holland.

Colonel Du Preez, who came to Malawi last November, said he had been well received and he was looking forward to advancing "the whole sphere of co-operation between the two countries."

CSO: 3400/911

MALAWI

BANDA DISCUSSES PEACE POLICY FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE MALAWI Government will co-operate with the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations in particular in any reasonable way to negotiate a peace formula based on justice for a comprehensive political solution of the Namibian problem, His Excellency the Life President said in Zomba yesterday.

The Life President was speaking at State House, when he received letters of credence from Mr. Ezekiel Gotom Dimka as new Nigerian High Commissioner to Malawi.

Mr. Dimka, who will be based in Lusaka, Zambia, replaces Chief Oyedele Ogumola who has been recalled.

The Life President told the new Nigerian High Commissioner that he had noted with great admiration Nigeria's desire to develop a strong sense of international responsibility within the framework of the OAU and the United Nations.

He said Nigeria was playing a very positive role in these organisations in

dealing with many of the major political, social economic and humanitarian problems confronting the world today.

On the question of Namibian independence, the Life President said the Malawi Government will co-operate with the OAU and the United Nations in any reasonable way to negotiate a peace formula based on justice within the framework of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

As far as southern Africa was concerned, the Life President said, Malawi's commitment was to facilitate the removal of tension among various races of the region, adding that the goal was peace and continued development of cordial and progressively rewarding relations with and among Malawi's neighbours.

"We do not believe that the problems facing our region today can be solved through confrontation, hostility or intolerance," the Ngwazi said.

The Life President also told the High Commissioner that it was his government's unwavering and strong desire that Malawi and her neighbours should develop a strong regional economic community for

future growth and prosperity.

He stated that the growing economic disparity between developed and developing countries demanded that African nations co-operate more closely to expand their national markets, diversify their economic structures and raise the standard of living of their people.

The Life President thanked the Nigerian High Commissioner for appreciating the development that had taken place in Malawi since Independence.

He told the High Commissioner that the achievement had come about because Malawi took agriculture, on which economic growth and export earnings depended, very seriously right from the beginning.

The Ngwazi said he told his people that if the country was to develop rapidly it was important that the people should cultivate to the highest extent the attributes of self-confidence, self-reliance, self-help and hardwork in the fields. He said he was very happy with the results.

Presenting his credentials, Mr. Dimka said Malawi and Nigeria have always had close understanding within the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Commonwealth.

It was his duty to build upon the close link during his term of office.

He said Nigeria believed in the total eradication of colonialism on the continent of Africa and in the restoration of fundamental human rights of all Africa.

The High Commissioner said his country abhors apartheid practised by the South African regime and condemns the destabilization of African front line states by the South African government.

He affirmed his country's commitment to work and strive for independence of Namibia and for the establishment of democratic rule in South Africa.

He said, once these were achieved, various African governments could find peace and focus their attention on the much neglected economic and social development sectors for the benefit of their peoples, regardless of race or colour.

The High Commissioner told the Life President that he appreciated Malawi's great strides in economic development since independence.

He said agricultural advancement in Malawi ought to be emulated by other African states. He was particularly delighted to note that Malawi was not only self sufficient in food but also a net exporter of food to other African states.

MALAWI

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR TAIWAN--FIVE OFFICIALS from the Ministry of External Affairs, have gone to the Republic of China on a four-week study tour. Deputy Chinese Ambassador to Malawi, Mr Joseph Tsai, who saw them off on Monday, told newsmen that this was the third group to go to the Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Tours like this are meant "to help promote the understanding between the peoples of the two countries, and let the diplomats know more about the Republic of China," Mr Tsai said. "We have extended invitations to the Malawi Government every year since 1983," the envoy stressed. Mr Tsai noted that in the past, Malawi had been sending External Affairs officials to Europe and the United States of America, until 1983 when she started sending them to the Republic of China. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 13 Mar 85 p 3]

ARMY RECRUITMENT UNDER WAY--HUNDREDS of eager young men turned up during the Malawi Army recruitment exercises conducted in some districts last week. There was a big turn out at the DC's office at Nkhata Bay when the military recruitment team called in the district. Speaking to Mana after recruiting 59 young men, the recruiting officer, Mayor M. L. Kaiche said: "the recruitment here received a very encouraging response. This has been beyond our expectations." An estimated 400 young men turned up for the recruitment, he said. On what qualifications they were looking for, Major Kaiche told the candidates that military service called for people who were physically fit. He said recruits would undergo a six-month intensive training at Kamuzu Military College in Salima before going into service. At a similar recruitment exercise in Chitipa district, 200 youths presented their candidacy when the Army recruitment team turned up at Chitipa Community Centre ground. According to the leader of the team from Moyale Barracks in Mzuzu, Major M. L. Kaiche, 59 young men were recruited from the district. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 11 Mar 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/919

MAURITIUS

OPR LEADER SCORES GOVERNMENT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Serge CLAIR, founder of the Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais (OPR), has become outspoken in his criticism of the Mauritian government, even though his party belongs to it, and of France FELICITE, who succeeded him as minister for Rodrigues and the outer islands after the August 1983 elections. While in Port Louis the OPR seems a faithful government ally, in Port Mathurin, the main town on Rodrigues, it is a constant critic of the "colonial" situation in which Mauritius allegedly maintains its smaller neighbour. The average gross national product per inhabitant, at 100 dollars, is one of the world's lowest and compares unfavourably with 784 dollars on Mauritius itself. Rodrigans accuse Port Louis of cornering all international aid and reserving all key posts in the administration for Mauritians. To remedy this situation, Serge CLAIR is demanding autonomy for Rodrigues and the establishment of an island council.

I.O.N.- Even if his tone is becoming more radical, Serge CLAIR has no intention of breaking either with the government or with France FELICITE, who still enjoys great popularity in the island, especially among the Blacks, the descendants of slaves who represent 70 per cent of the population. Mr. CLAIR is a Red, i.e. someone of mixed race. Realistically, the founder of the OPR is fully aware that Rodrigues depends largely on Mauritius, which pays the wages of 6,000 of the island's inhabitants. What he wants, basically, is a change in the attitude of the Port Louis government towards the Rodrigans, and particularly of the Mauritian officials working in Port Mathurin.

CSO: 3400/923

MAURITIUS

ASSEMBLY TO VOTE ON CONTROVERSIAL BILLS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The Mauritian Legislative Assembly, which begins a new session on March 15, will be asked to vote on a bill concerning the declaration of the financial interests of its members. The bill states that every minister or M.P. must give a statement of assets and liabilities to the clerk of the assembly within 30 days of the bill becoming law. The measure is seen as a counter-attack by the government against the accusations of fraud against six of its ministers made by the main opposition party, the Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM), which holds 22 seats in parliament as against the ruling coalition's 48. The Supreme Court is currently examining the correctness of the procedure followed by the commission inquiring into the MMM's accusations. He rejected the allegations out of hand, saying the MMM had to provide sufficient proof, and refused to hear witnesses, including the heads of government-owned bodies

Another bill which is also attracting the attention of the public in Mauritius aims to alter the penal code on the question of defamation. One of the bill's clauses states that anyone who publishes, broadcasts or reproduces a report which, even though it is true in substance, has been altered so as to be prejudicial to the government, risks a fine of between 130 and 330 dollars, while anyone who makes an allegation against the government which can not be proved can be jailed for between three and ten years. The bill has caused a storm of protest, and the four opposition parties, Paul BERENGER's MMM, Sir Satcam BOOLELL's Labour party, Sylvio MICHEL's Front Socialiste des Travailleurs and Guy OLLIVERY's Union Démocratique Mauricienne met on March 13 to form an alliance named the "Front for the Defence and Consolidation of Democracy".

CSO: 3400/923

MOZAMBIQUE

POPULATION OF QUELIMANE ENGAGES IN POLITICAL TASKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The population's involvement in productive and political work in all districts of the city of Quelimane is considered to be highly positive. "We declare with pride that the mobilizing groups and the secretariats of the units and the city blocks are increasing gradually, because the facts indicate that the degree of accomplishment from their activities improved qualitatively last year." This statement was made by the secretary of the city committee for mobilization, Omardine Luis Francisco, in an interview granted to our correspondent in Zambezia.

In fulfillment of its activities program aimed at making the work more efficient in the party's rank and file organizations, on the local work and residential levels, the committee in this city revitalized 22 cells and 10 mobilizing groups.

Moreover, eight schools were built in the Insidua, Janeiro, Murropue, Ivagalane, Sangravela and Sampene units, using local resources, wattles and macubar. This work was done by the population, with guidance from the secretariat of the city committee, in coordination with the educational agency.

As of now, the city of Quelimane has nearly 113 party rank and file organizations, 35 on residential sites and the others in various enterprises.

Last year, the party devoted more attention to internal reorganization and the introduction of effective methods for work and checking of activities of the cells and mobilizing groups in the districts and on residential sites. This work resulted in noteworthy improvements in the operation of the party's authoritative organs. This year, the effort will be directed toward the consolidation of the victories attained in this area, making use of the experience gained last year, so as to ensure the functioning of these agencies.

Omardine Luis Francisco explained: "The revitalization effort that is under way is a continuing process, but at present action is being taken to make checks, whereby 10 cells on the enterprise level have already been visited. In many instances, it has been noted that the level of internal organization as well as the proper assignment of workers and officials to concrete tasks have

corresponded positively to the party's instructions, with great emphasis on the collective discussion of the production goals of each enterprise." He added: "We could not fail to mention that there are some difficulties, which lie in the lack of understanding among certain members of the enterprise cell secretariats, who have not yet comprehended the essence of a cell in the enterprise."

A significant increase has been noted in the political consciousness of the city of Quelimane's population, because their active participation in political activities and volunteer work, to clear idle land, has been satisfactory; something which did not hold true previously. That party official in the city of Quelimane expressed the view that, "Today, we can point with pride to the fact that the population in the urban zone and that in the suburban zone are on a equal footing from the standpoint of their participation, which signifies growth in political maturity."

Omaridine also noted that the population's engagement in the production of such consumer goods as rice and green vegetables is a concrete fact, which is making the appearance of food products on the local market possible.

2909

CSO: 3442/234

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIALS DISCUSSING INCREASED COOPERATION WITH ITALY

Mineral Resources Minister to Italy

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, our minister of mineral resources, Abdul Magid Osman, left the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, bound for Italy, where he will hold meetings for a week with the Italian Government and business owners, for the purpose of planning the bilateral cooperation program for the period 1986-88.

As Minister Magid Osman told AIM [Mozambique Information Agency], the visit to Italy is included in the context of the cooperative relations that exist between the two countries, which he described as "excellent" from an economic and political standpoint.

It should be noted that Italy is our country's leading economic partner in the West.

Meanwhile, in Lisbon, Magid Osman met with the state secretary of cooperation, Eduardo Ambar, and with the head of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in charge of cooperation with the African countries, Dr Vitor Sa Machado, with whom he discussed economic matters.

Moreover, the Mozambican minister also held meetings with Spanish businessmen concerning the exploitation of natural gas in Mozambique.

Discussing the negotiations under way in the area of Mozambican oil, Magid Osman said that contracts have already been signed with four foreign countries, but that the high point in the program will be reached next year.

While in Lisbon, our country's minister of mineral resources discussed with the Portuguese authorities a possible participation by Portugal in the coal area, since it is likely that this country will be importing coal from our country.

Italian Trade Director Comments

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Yesterday morning, in Maputo, the director of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, Dr Sandro Costa, expressed the view that the contacts made between his country and Mozambique during the two recent visits by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Mario Raffaelli, and during the stay in Italy of the mineral resources minister, Abdul Magid Osman, attest to Italy's status as Mozambique's leading economic partner among the Western countries. He announced that the cooperation between the two countries in the area of fishing is being discussed, and that it is planned to carry out programs in Sofala Province.

The director of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade disclosed to NOTICIAS that, insofar as Italy's priorities are concerned, Mozambique ranks in second place after Somalia. He also reported that 120 Italian cooperants are currently working in our country, some serving with volunteer organizations.

He claimed that Italy is participating in Mozambican programs in the areas of transportation, ship maintenance, photography, radio and television, water supply for the city of Maputo, health, agriculture, electricity, physical planning, mineralogy and geology, among other programs, some of which are associated with the area of the Southern African Development Coordination conference (SADCC).

In the agricultural field, Italy, through the BONIFICA enterprise, which is represented in Maputo, is participating in a program to rehabilitate agricultural units in Maputo Province which were seriously damaged by hurricane "Domoina," and it is anticipated that the program will be concluded shortly. In the same region, plans call for the execution of another program scheduled to last 18 months. Features relating to an integrated development program in the Sabie and Incomati region, in Maputo Province, are under discussion. For this purpose, an agreement on cooperation will have to be signed between the two countries.

A delegation from the Italian Institute of National Reconstruction (IRI), headed by the respective chairman, Dr Romano Prodi, was in our country recently to evaluate the Mozambican projects aided by the IRI Group companies.

There was a discussion of matters associated with certain programs and projects already agreed upon, such as the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos dams, the telecommunications project, forest exploitation, fishing, coal, natural gas, the Maputo container terminal and occupational training.

On this occasion, Mozambican and Italy signed an agreement for the exploitation of coal in Moatize. It was announced that, first, a preliminary study would be conducted on the work to be done, as well as a survey of the requirements in terms of equipment. It is anticipated that investments amounting to \$100 million will be required.

Italy also signed an agreement with Mozambique to rehabilitate the Beira-Moatize railroad line, which also includes the recovery of the crossties factory and the quarry. The amount agreed upon to rehabilitate the line was \$18.5 million; because the route is extremely important for the removal of coal and sugar produced in Marrromeu, in addition to providing for the traffic between the port of Beira and Malawi and Zambia.

In the forest area, a protocol accord was signed between Mozambique and Italy for a study of forest inventory taking and the restructuring of the FACOP complex for processing and working on wood in Beira.

As Dr Sandro Costa disclosed in an interview that he granted to NOTICIAS, Italy may be able to participate in other Mozambican economic programs, such as the project for precious and semi-precious stones and the gem cutting and polishing industry, as well as marble exploitation in the Pemba region, in Cabo Delgado, and the program for the bread industry pilot center to be developed at Machava, in Maputo.

Furthermore, the director of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade revealed that Mozambique is exporting a variety of traditional export products to Italy, such as cotton, lumber, parquet flooring, tea and raw material for paper manufacturing.

He remarked: "Italy has already confirmed its participation in the Maputo International Fair, with an edition devoted particularly to the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of Mozambique's national independence."

However, Dr Sandro Costa commented that economic cooperation constitutes the basis for the relations existing between Mozambique and Italy; also noting that efforts are being expended to intensify them even more.

2909

CSO: 3442/233

MOZAMBIQUE

LIMITS SET ON MILITARY COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE

No Cahora Bassa Defense

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 85 p 28

[Excerpts] Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaime Gama stated last night in a televised interview that Portuguese troops would not be sent to Mozambique in order to protect the Cahora Bassa electric plant.

He thus provided an indirect answer to the suggestions that have been made by Mozambican authorities, who argue that Portugal has a fundamental interest in the utilization of Cahora Bassa.

"This is not proper and it won't be done. The security situation in certain countries must be faced by those nations themselves," Jaime Gama affirmed.

As for the accusation coming from certain quarters, that Portugal maintains a situation of dependence vis-a-vis the United States, Jaime Gama said that a situation of subservience does not exist, and added that when all countries are attempting to maintain privileged relations with Washington, "it would be purposeless for us not to do it." He also noted that, among European countries, "we are not the ones who have consistently voted with the United States in the UN."

No Military to Mozambique

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Military cooperation with Mozambique will never involve sending Portuguese military instructors to that country, a Portuguese diplomatic source stated to NP [PORTUGUESE NEWS].

The same source added that Portugal may provide training to Mozambican military personnel within the framework of the agreement signed between the two countries, but always on Portuguese territory, as has been the case with other Lusophone countries. There can be other areas of military cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique, such as uniforms from Portugal or support from Portuguese military laboratories.

Another area in which military cooperation could become involved is the construction of new military installations or the rehabilitation of others built during the colonial era, with the assistance of missions formed by military engineers. The Manhica training center, about 70 km from Maputo, is supposed to receive a Portuguese military mission, and a construction firm is in the process of being selected.

The Mozambican Government would like to have a Portuguese firm, but financing problems are creating some difficulties. It should be noted that three Portuguese enterprises have presented proposals so far.

CSO: 3542/159

MOZAMBIQUE

PARENTS URGED TO INVOLVE CHILDREN IN DEFENSE EFFORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Last Sunday, in Maputo, the first secretary of the FRELIMO Party Committee and administrator of the No 5 urban district, Celestino Cumaio, while officiating at the ceremonies marking the end of the census campaign for compulsory military service, which concluded all over the country last Saturday, declared: "It is the obligation of parents to make their children realize that peace, tranquillity and the construction of a sound economy depend essentially on the youth's engagement in the defense of the Mozambican fatherland."

All the district agencies comprising the No 5 urban district participated in these ceremonies, in addition to the presence of some members of the population and the democratic mass organizations.

During them, messages were presented from the Mozambique Youth Organization [OJM] and the census commission for the No 5 urban district, with a commitment from the members of the aforementioned commission signed by them.

In its message, the OJM congratulated all the young people who, in one way or another, had come forward and signed up for "the great, honorable task of defending the territorial integrity."

The message concluded: "We reaffirm our readiness to combat the armed bandits and other lackeys who are upsetting the people's tranquillity every day and spreading terror and destruction in Mozambique."

The message from the census commission of the No 5 urban district, in turn, stated that it is within the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) that the people are organized to defend the fatherland.

It should be noted that, during the census campaign for this year, the commission in charge of the work in that district met with a series of difficulties in performing its tasks, owing to the slight participation by the youth at the beginning of the campaign. Recently, during the past few days, there has been an inundation, forcing the census agents to work without respite.

According to the first secretary and administrator of that section of the city of Maputo, the influx of young people into the campaign during the past few days is a result of the mobilization and sensitivity training effort in the district that has been carried out by the local agents.

Census Commission Signs Commitment

The commission providing for the census and recruitment of youths for compulsory military service in that district signed a commitment whereby its members must guarantee the mobilization of the young people for their organization in the ranks of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM).

The commission is comprised of members of the party and government, as well as the ODM's on the level of the No 5 urban district.

Addressing the commission's members, Celestino Cumaio said that they must have a spirit of sacrifice and a lofty political standing to undertake the great endeavor awaiting them in recruiting the youths. He also issued an appeal to parents to realize the need for the fatherland's defense, and for the work carried out to make the economy progress harmoniously, as he emphasized.

He congratulated the district agencies on the work accomplished to make the campaign a success in their district, and also on the level of the entire Mozambican nation.

2909

CSO: 3442/233

MOZAMBIQUE

CAIA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IMPEDED, GOOD PROSPECTS FOR VINEYARDS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Feb 85 p 5

[Text]The Angonia Agroindustrial Complex [CAIA] will not fulfill the production plan that it originally approved for the 1984-85 agricultural campaign. The late arrival of the production factors, the small fleet of farm machines and the labor shortage are essential factors in the failure to fulfill the plan in the area of corn and potato growing in that agrarian unit.

During this current campaign, CAIA had planned an area of 2,500 hectares for the production of first season corn. But, owing to the late arrival of the fuel, the production land was prepared late, causing the delay in the seeding process. On account of this, only an area of 1,300 hectares of corn will be worked on; because the soil was not prepared in advance.

The excessive rainfall which occurred since the second half of December of last year is another factor which to some extent hampered the operation of the machines for plowing and grading collective farms. The labor shortage has been felt immensely here. The workers could not even do the manual seeding.

In the sown area, there a serious problem confronting them with regard to the purchase of fertilizer. If the necessary fertilizer does not reach that agricultural enterprise within the next few days, it will run the risk of losing the corn crops.

The Angonia Agroindustrial Complex needs an approximate volume of 280 tons of 26 percent CAN fertilizer to save the corn crops which are losing quality and growing power.

Fertilizer in Beira

According to the provincial director of agriculture in Tete, Paulino Dambuleni, there are 2,500 tons of 26 percent CAN fertilizer in Beira, to be sent to CAIA. These amounts cannot be removed from Beira to the agrarian complex in Angonia district owing to the lack of transportation. Three trucks with a capacity to carry 25 tons were made available to this agricultural enterprise. In addition to the fact that this fleet is meager, its operation is too slow to cope with the present situation being experienced in CAIA. Moreover, these vehicles have damages the repair of which is sometimes difficult.

The provincial government of Tete is expending efforts to find possible, rapid alternatives for delivering the necessary fertilizer to CAIA within the deadline period.

However, in the event that it is possible to remove the fertilizer that must be applied to the corn crops before the end of this month of February, this means that the enterprise will have a prospect of harvesting 4,000 tons of corn in this campaign. If the fertilizer fails to arrive, CAIA will produce only enough corn for the workers' consumption.

Potato Production

Potatoes rank second in the CAIA enterprise's production plans.

During the current agricultural campaign, a goal was set to produce on an area of 80 hectares. Insofar as this crop is concerned, the goal was exceeded, with an area equivalent to 85 hectares seeded.

The germinating power of the potato seed, because it is of the fifth and sixth generations, was very weak. Hence, of the seeded area, it only germinated properly on 75 hectares.

The workers at the Angonia Agroindustrial Enterprise are attempting to defy nature in the agricultural area; however, the problems associated with the lack of production factors are tending to increase.

To make up for the non-fulfillment of the plans, the enterprise's management plans to work on 300 hectares with second season potatoes, and increase the areas of green vegetable production. This program will be implemented as soon as the necessary production factors have been received.

This year, the CAIA enterprise encountered problems the solution to which depends on external forces.

600 Tons of Seed Will Arrive Soon

At present, that agrarian complex is waiting to receive potato seed to guarantee production of this crop during the coming seasons, amounting to 600 tons. Since this is an import product, the officials of Boror Distributors and Inter-quimica have already been contacted.

The provincial director of agriculture in Tete Province disclosed to our reporter that, if the potato seed fails to arrive this month, the enterprise will have spent 2 years without producing this tuber. In fact, the officials of the enterprise are in constant contact, to resolve this concern.

CAIA Will Produce 1,500 Liters of Wine

This year, the Angonia Agroindustrial Complex will produce 1,500 liters of wine. This liquid will be made from the grapes which cover an area of 20 hectares during this first phase.

During the second phase, the grape and wine production will be greater, because at the present time there are nearly 30 hectares of vineyards yet to be pruned.

The Angonia Agroindustrial Enterprise is engaged in various activities, prominent among which are the dynamization of the process for training organizers and giving incentives to the family and cooperative sectors to increase the production and reforestation areas.

Over 200 organizers trained at the enterprise are already working with the peasants, teaching them agricultural techniques. This work is meeting with success in the spheres of influence.

This year, the backing which CAIA gave to the cooperative, family and private sectors in terms of production factors was slight, because the aforementioned enterprise is also struggling with the lack thereof. This means that, in those sectors, the output will not be what had been planned at the beginning of the 1984-85 agricultural campaign. But, even so, the peasants are making major efforts for agricultural production.

With regard to reforestation, the enterprise has a plan to plant 500,000 fruit, lumber and shade trees in the various communal villages surrounding it and in the production units. Incidentally, this work is already being accomplished.

Grape Production: the Experiment Began in 1980

In 1980, the Angonia Agroindustrial Complex began planting grapevines. At the time, several difficulties of a technical nature were encountered in the area of assistance, inasmuch as this was a new crop in that complex. Hard work was done on the vineyards, because the workers from the CAIA enterprise had to learn new working methods. In fact, that complex had made a contract with a Portuguese technician specializing in the aforementioned crop.

According to statements from an individual associated with that sector, when the grapevines are well treated they can produce over 2 liters each. That person remarked: "This could occur at CAIA after a few years."

The production of grapevines is very delicate work and requires great heed to their treatment on the part of the farmers, because the branches must not lean against the wood.

Looking briefly at the past of this enterprise, which used to belong to Herminio Rodrigues and was known as "Agricultural House," there was in it a small portion of land planted with grapevines, in Matiasse. At the time, the workers did not realize their importance.

With this project in Mongue, where the grapes are being converted into an alcoholic beverage, the planting of grapevines is becoming common. We think that, as a result of CAIA's experience, the peasants of the Angonia district will be able to introduce the growing of this plant into their customs, also manufacturing wine.

MOZAMBIQUE

NAMPULA MARKETING CAMPAIGN YIELDS SATISFACTORY RESULTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] During the last agricultural marketing campaign, Nampula Province registered results that are considered satisfactory from the standpoint of the goals set in the plan. Overall, 37,000 tons of grain, green vegetables, cotton, peanuts and other products were marketed. In statements to our newspaper, the provincial director of the plan, Alberto Vicente, disclosed that the size of that figure is due, on the one hand, to the improvement in the organizational aspects of the process and, on the other, to the efforts made by the population and the enterprises which, despite the criminal acts of the armed bandits, managed to achieve better production yields.

The marketing plan for the last campaign in that part of the country called for the state's purchase of a total of 34,000 tons of various products.

In planning the purchase of these amounts, the agencies directing the sector took into account the war situation present in the country and that region in particular.

However, the figures ended up being exceeded, thus attesting to the efforts that the state enterprises and the other sectors undertook to make the production results exceed the initial forecasts.

Commenting on this point, the provincial director of the plan in Nampula said that the difficulties "forced us often to seek (until we found them) solutions for problems which at the outset had appeared virtually impossible to solve."

Another 11,000 Tons of Cotton Purchased

Throughout the last marketing campaign, a total of 11,904 tons of cotton, out of the 15,000 planned, were purchased.

According to the subject of our interview, that amount was marketed in all the sectors that grow this crop, namely, the state, cooperative, family and private.

The government agencies of Nampula Province consider the amounts marketed to be satisfactory, when one considers the war situation experienced in the countryside and the difficulties created by the labor shortage, especially for the harvest season, and primarily for the state sector.

According to Alberto Vicente, the economic staff chief in the province, a large amount of cotton was lost in the fields owing to the lack of labor in the state sector. This did not occur in the case of the family sector, because it is the peasant himself who deals with and carries out the harvesting of his products.

Corn Breaks Record

On the list of grains, corn is the product which broke the record in the last marketing campaign. In fact, whereas slightly over 4,000 tons had been stipulated in the plan, a total of 13,000 was attained.

The explanation for this difference may be found in the fact that, during recent years, there has been an increase in the production of that grain, which was not common in that region.

The same official explained: "Nampula has always been a parasite from the standpoint of consumer products, because its attention was always turned toward production of export items. For a long time, we were 'fed' by Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces. To extricate ourselves from that situation, the production plans of the enterprises began to have as a major component the growing of consumer products, including corn. From a mere experiment, it turned out that the (corn) production exceeded the forecasts."

Moreover, the introduction of crops for the local supply was not limited to the state sector. It also included the family sector, and not just in the case of corn, but other crops, which followed the same direction.

Whereas corn registered higher figures, the same thing did not hold true for rice. "Most of this grain remained in the hands of the population and could not be marketed, because they lacked products and items for household use, or [illegible word]; because it is for these things that they need their money."

The Marketing Routes

In view of the scattering of the population in the countryside and the need to provide for the housing zones, mobile marketing stations were set up, the activity of which affects the areas where there are no commercial establishments or cooperatives. In the localities, fixed stations were established where the population could come to sell their products.

As a means of ensuring the success of the campaigns, the construction agencies on the provincial level are giving priority to the completion of the preliminary repair work on the roads, concentrating their attention on the areas with large production.

The One Directing the Marketing

There is on the provincial government level an economic staff, which directs all the activities relating to the province's economy. There was set up in it an executive body which directs agricultural marketing. Affiliated with this organ are AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], the Cotton Enterprise, the Roads Enterprise, ENCATEx, TRADIMEX, the Transportation Directorate, the Home Trade agency, the Agricultural agency and the Automotive Trucking agency.

As may be inferred from the composition of this executive body, the activity of each of the enterprises assumes a leading role in the process as a whole.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

DONDO DISTRICT AGRICULTURE HAMPERED, INDIAN EXPERT AID

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] The lack of fuel and lubricants, increases in mechanical damages, some slight and others serious, and the short supply of farm equipment are the leading factors strangling the fulfillment of the plowing and seeding plan in the district of Dondo. Along with these factors there is the situation involving rainfall, which has occurred almost uninterruptedly from mid-December to the present, leaving the arable areas in the Mandruze zone and in the lengthy Pungue Valley where the water from the river of the same name has overflowed from its bed, inundating farms, completely flooded.

Thousands of cooperative peasants, family producers, private farmers and workers from the state farms have been sighing sadly, uneasy because they cannot hide the pain resulting from the flood damage which took everyone by surprise. And the surprise was so great that, in Pungue, a private farmer lost a tractor, and hectares of green "macaroca" corn, sweet potatoes and rice were swallowed by the raging waters.

Concretely, in Mandruze, which we visited recently, the imminent danger of the submersion of ricefields has now abated, and both the local state enterprise and the agricultural cooperatives existing there, giving up their inertia, have assiduously engaged in transplanting rice to increase the meager prepared land. For this is the only expedient capable of reducing the seriousness of the situation.

When asked to make a statement on the performance during this campaign, Alberto Alfredo Baltazar, director of the Mandruze production unit [UPM], with visible distress marked on his face, declined to make any comment. Using simple, concise terms, essentially devoid of demagoguery, he only said: "We have been seriously hurt."

Planting System

At the start of the agricultural season, the UPM had three operational light tractors which, after a few months of intense work, showed various kinds of mechanical damage. By 4 December 1984, when intermittent rain "exploded," 120 hectares of directly seeded rice had been tilled and an additional 14 were improved, with an experimental plan for the planting system.

Out of a total of 300 hectares of rice planned, the UPM did not manage to attain even half the goal, and the prospects are increasingly difficult because, at present, the work is continuing manually. With the land still flooded (in some areas the water rises over knee-high), the tractors cannot enter the farms.

Taking advantage of the experience of the Indian cooperant technicians, a study was made of the possibility of clearing the land of the now high grass, even underwater, and continuing to transplant rice in a process that is considered to be the most productive relative to direct seeding. But this possibility, if properly adopted, would not bring about fulfillment of the plan either, because by the end of March the normal period for transplanting rice, whatever the variety may be, expires.

The Worst Disaster

However, the effects of the floods brought even more alarming damage to the cooperative sector in Mandruze also. Peasants who gave up their household chores every day, giving priority to the collective work, convinced that it would minimize the hunger devastating their families, saw their efforts wiped out by the invasion of the water.

Actually, the problems affecting the cooperative sector in Dondo are truly disturbing. To find out about the concrete situation, we visited the 7 April cooperative, considered a pilot in the region, where only 2.5 hectares were achieved out of the 64 planned. With a yield of 4 tons per hectare planned, there are 10 tons of rice to be distributed by the 150 members that it has. And not only that: A part will be retained for seed, and another portion will be sold to pay off possible debts and to cope with next season's expenses. The result of this is that each member will benefit from approximately 40 kilograms to compensate for the efforts expended. And the hunger will persist.

Nevertheless, some alternative measures have already been adopted, such as the second corn seeding, as well as the planting of green vegetables and drought-resistant crops, namely, cassava and sweet-potatoes.

When we visited that collective entity, we were simultaneously filled with joy and amazement, upon observing that the peasants, some displaying hoes in their hands and others machetes, were still steadfast and determined to win the battle against hunger. Alongside the Indian cooperants, with whom they communicate with sign language owing to the language barrier, those peasants expressed the conviction that the obstacles will be surmounted so long as there is unity and a will to work.

"Not fome" (there is no hunger). It is Yogendra Kumar Singh, one of the Indian cooperants, who assures us of this. And as if arguing his claim he says that, at that very moment, he had just inspected land on which they intend to introduce garden produce, including peanuts.

The Advantages of Transplanting

Both the Indian technicians, numbering five, and the director of the UPM, are unanimous in stating that the transplanting process is economically more profitable, despite the fact that it requires more care, dedication and speed than mechanical seeding.

Information provided by Yogendra Kumar Singh and Tarlok Suigh discloses that a 1-hectare area requires 25 kilograms of plants, whereas the mechanical seeding would consume another 80 kilograms of seed, and on land with the same dimensions.

At first, nurseries are created from which plants from 21 to 30 days old are taken to final locations. Between two plants a space of nearly 10 centimeters is left to allow an easy breathing and to facilitate the development itself. Under these circumstances, a plant will be able to reproduce between 40 and 50 new plants, and hence the 10-centimeter space will be filled in.

Yogendra Kumar Singh remarks: "In India, 20 people transplant 1 hectare, and that is possible here too. But there is a problem: the clay is very good, but it causes a great deal of grass."

The subject of our interview added that, before the transplanting, it is essential to fertilize the land with 30 kilograms of potassium, 40 of super-phosphate and 50 of urea, on 1 hectare. After 2 months have elapsed, it is necessary to scatter 25 kilograms of urea again. The land prepared in this way will be equipped to produce between 5 and 6 tons per hectare.

On the other hand, the direct seeding does not abide by the time period, and the plants, arbitrarily arranged one after another, become underdeveloped and have immense difficulties in breathing.

However, the application of this experience may be hampered by the intervention of various factors, the main one being lack of machinery. Alberto Baltazar remarked in conclusion: "We must achieve good drainage, keep the land well graded and ensure the fertilizer; but there are many problems."

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

JOSINA MACHEL ISLE MARKETING CAMPAIGN YIELDS GOOD RESULTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The agricultural marketing on Josina Machel Isle, located in the district of Moamba, registered great success, with 70 tons of corn and over 5 tons of beans already sold. It is currently encountering serious difficulties with transportation to remove those products to different sections of the district.

This information was revealed to NOTICIAS by the first secretary and administrator of the locality of Josina Machel Isle, Matate Bombarda, when our reporter went to that part of Maputo Province last Monday.

According to that official, it is expected that the quantities will increase, because the population is continuing to arrive en masse at the only store arranged for agricultural marketing, where they exchange their products for cloth, batteries, basins, plastic tableware and production tools.

However, as Matate Bombarda stressed, owing to the removal problems, the products are running the risk of spoiling.

At present, 39 of the 70 tons of corn marketed have already been removed from that area to the district headquarters, and the rest will be sold to the local population.

The administrator of the locality of Josina Machel Isle, Matate Bombarda, told our reporter: "The main problem is the lack of gas oil, because if we had it we could use the MECANAGRO tractors."

The family and cooperative producers of "Josina Machel" have the constant backing of the Ministry of Agriculture, through the rural development center, which has provided them with seed and with assistance to the tractors in the form of spare parts and production tools.

As we were told by the director of agriculture in the locality of Josina Machel Isle, Domingos Joao Guambe, the distribution of green vegetable seeds to the family and cooperative production sectors will be undertaken soon.

It should be pointed out that there are 11 agricultural cooperatives in the area with 2,880 members, who have backing from a truck, a tractor and a motor pump donated to the cooperatives union by the Organization of Lutheran Churches.

Commenting on the effects of the recent rainfall which struck hard at the family and cooperative agricultural sectors, Matate Bombarda said that 2,059 tons of sweet potatoes and 5 hectares of rice belonging to a private producer were lost in that area.

"Nevertheless," administrator Matate noted, "this agricultural campaign is quite promising, and greater success is expected in the harvesting of peanuts and corn, the area's leading crops."

Products of Prime Necessity Needed

Despite these efforts in agriculture, the population of the locality of Josina Machel Isle is struggling with a flawed supply system, particularly for products of prime necessity.

At a meeting with some members of the population, the latter told our reporter: "We need clothing, soap, sugar and oil, and garments, because we produce everything else."

Furthermore, they expressed their desire to see the initiative for agricultural marketing expanded to other stores in the region, especially in the local consumer cooperative, which also belongs to the agricultural cooperative members.

It should be emphasized that the locality of Josina Machel Isle has an average of 6,000 inhabitants, who are divided into seven districts, and supplied by four stores and a consumer cooperative.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGUESE FIRMS ASSIST IN CULTURAL CONSERVATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The group of Portuguese business firms SOMEK-Consultants, Ltd., donated the sum of \$370,000 to the Association of Friends of Ilha de Mocambique, to be used to rehabilitate the physical structure of that historical and cultural legacy of our country and the world.

The donation was made to the vice president of the association, Luis Filipe Pereira, by Dr Calheiros Vellozo, one of SOMEK's administrators.

The presentation of the gift took place in the presence of our country's state secretary of culture, Luis Bernardo Honwana, and some members of the Association of Friends of Ilha de Mocambique.

Luis Filipe Pereira remarked on that occasion: "The rehabilitation of Ilha de Mocambique is a battle that we are waging and that we intend to wage until the end"; then expressing appreciation for the gift from the Portuguese group, which attests to its appreciation of what the cultural heritage of Ilha de Mocambique represents.

Luis Filipe Pereira invited the SOMEK board of directors to visit Ilha de Mocambique, proposing that the companies rehabilitate a residence existing there which could be used by the SOMEK workers when they go there for service or on vacations. The photo shows Luis Filipe Pereira, on the right, receiving the SOMEK donation from Dr Calheiros Vellozo.

2909

CSO: 3442/234

26 April 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

BAGASSE, LIME, SALT TO BE TRADED IN THREE PROVINCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Sugar cane bagasse, lime and salt are the new products included on the list of commercial exchanges between the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo, based on the decision made at the meeting of the governors of those provinces held a few days ago in the city of Inhambane, which was also attended by the chairman of the city of Maputo executive council. At the meeting, included in the context of the regional agreement on cooperation for the southern part of the country, a report was made of the work accomplished since the previous session, which took place in Xai-Xai, Gaza Province, during the second half of last year.

The resolution emerging from this meeting stresses that positive steps have been taken to carry out the activities during the previous half-year, despite certain difficulties, specifically, with regard to the coordination among the intervening parties in the execution of established activity programs, as well as difficulties with transportation and fuel.

To minimize the irregularities that were discovered, the contracting parties decided that, on each provincial government level, monthly meetings are to be held by those intervening in the implementation of the agreement, to assess what has been achieved and to settle specific issues.

It was also decided that, in the general agricultural-livestock production program, particular attention should be given to the development of small projects, namely, seed multiplication, especially that of corn, peanuts, nhemba beans, sorghum, rice, green vegetables, staked cassava, sweet potatoes and fruits.

Livestock Production

Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo Provinces and the city of Maputo also concluded that the reproduction of hogs, goats, and sheep and lambs should be continued, with increasing intensity, the latter species being at the point of extinction; as well as that of beef cattle for animal hauling and the production of meat for the population's supply.

In the raising of cattle to be used for farming, greater attention must be devoted to the areas hardest hit by the natural disasters, where the population is reorganizing its life in collective patterns.

Commercial Exchanges

Insofar as commercial exchanges are concerned, the contracting parties agreed with the proposal for a coordinating group, aimed at making the price of coconut in the region uniform. Hence, the parties signing the regional agreement requested the respective provincial governments to ratify the price schedule, so that the new prices would go into effect as of 1 April in the entire southern region.

Also with regard to coconut, the meeting decided that work should be done in the purchasing areas to mobilize the agencies and the population in connection with the goals and advantages of the agreement, in addition to creating mechanisms to control the quality of the product to be removed to the region's markets.

Assigned responsibility for the assistance to the population in the border zones were the provincial directorates of home trade, the departments to prevent and combat natural disasters and the Red Cross delegations of Mozambique, which are to coordinate this among themselves and, if necessary, with the respective central organs, so as to find more appropriate mechanisms for more effective assistance.

The mobilization of cultural exchanges among the three provinces in the southern part of the country, particularly during the festive period of 25 June and during the holding of the provincial economic fairs was another decision made at the meeting of provincial governors of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo and the chairman of the executive council of the city of Maputo.

The next meeting on this level will take place in the city of Maputo, this coming October.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

IRREGULAR COCONUT SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Hortofruticola, the enterprise in Inhambane which is responsible for the application of the scheduled price for coconuts, has been unable to assert its authority, because the producers are putting the commodity in the hands of carriers who supply markets outside the province paying over 10 meticals per unit. The parallel network that has been set up is to blame for the short local supply and the lack of the product in Inhambane, as well as for the high prices at which it is sold when taken to the neighboring provinces of Gaza and Maputo. Furthermore, the producers' prices exceeding the scheduled ones are preventing the enterprise from purchasing so as to sell legally.

Inhambane has been known traditionally as the second-ranking province after Zambezia in coconut production. With the chronic lack of peanuts that has occurred in recent years, particularly in the southern part of Save, the population of this region has been using coconuts as a substitute for peanuts in preparing the area's various typical dishes. It is as a result of this crisis of a peanut shortage that the price of coconuts has begun to undergo sharp increases. Whereas, up until 1981, this product was bought for 5.00 meticals, at most, in Inhambane, now its price ranges from 17.50 to 20.00 meticals.

Over a year ago, the provincial government of Inhambane stipulated that fresh coconut was to be bought from the producer for 10.00 meticals and sold to the consuming public in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe for 11.00 meticals. The government's intention in adopting that measure was to check the sharp rise in the price of that product. But the result was otherwise. As soon as the new price schedule was reported, the individuals who usually brought fresh coconut to sell at the market stalls of the two cities "vanished," and this essential product "disappeared."

Since that time, this product began coming on sailboats from Morrumbene, an area considered to be a major coconut producer in the province. There, the 11.00 metical price was, and still is, merely ignored by the shippers, who sell it for 20.00 meticals; and the "policy" is "take it or leave it."

Great Demand

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the city of Inhambane, there is a movement of housewives heading toward the bridge, anxious to purchase coconut oil to prepare the meals in their households. There at the seaside, watched by the members of the maritime administration, a mini-bazaar operates on those days, with queues and everything else. However, the one carrying the national currency, the metical, often returns "wringing her hands," as the saying goes; because the shippers prefer purchasers who have products of prime necessity to barter.

When the provincial government of Inhambane decided to set those prices, it assigned Hortofruticola, an enterprise established in Maxixe, to be responsible for marketing fresh coconut and overseeing this process. However, that enterprise merely confined itself to issuing bills of lading for removing the coconuts from the province, making no provisions for the supply to the cities of Maxixe and Inhambane. Hortofruticola claims that it is not equipped to market that product, because the price used by the producers is higher than the list price stipulated by the provincial government.

The price used by the producers ranges from 15.00 to 17.50 meticals; whereas the list price is 10 meticals. This has been the "Achilles heel" for Hortofruticola, which does not anticipate its solution. Until then, there will be a shortage of fresh coconut in Inhambane and Maxixe; while, ironically, volumes of this product are leaving the province every day. It may be claimed that this is not in the context of regional cooperation between the provinces in the southern part of the country, but I am certain the the guiding policy in the established agreements is first to provide for the supply at home, and then give it to the neighbor. The coconut shortage problem has created difficult situations for housewives, and not only for them.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

TONS OF SUGAR FOR EXPORT LOST DUE TO RAINS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Last night, Radio Mozambique announced that nearly 1,400 tons of sugar intended for export were completely lost after having been caught in the rain that has fallen from August of last year to the present, while in the process of being transported from Xinavane for storage in Maputo, for subsequent shipment.

The same source noted that, yesterday afternoon, a government delegation, including the state inspector, Raimundo Pachinuapa, the minister of home trade, Aranda da Silva and the vice minister of foreign trade, Daniel Gabriel, as well as the chairman of the executive council of the city of Maputo, Alberto Massavanhane, visited the railroad warehouses at the merchandise railroad station, to become apprised of the seriousness of the situation.

Radio Mozambique also remarked that, on the site, veritable streams of sugar in a liquid state were gushing from the 34 cars lined up along the tracks. Technicians specializing in the field claimed that the sugar, already liquified, had turned into alcohol.

An individual associated with the new supply system, in turn, declared that the amount of sugar lost would have been enough to supply the residents of the city of Maputo for a month and a half.

Meanwhile, a government delegation which visited the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] warehouses in Maputo yesterday afternoon to observe the situation "on the spot" appointed an investigating commission headed by the vice minister of foreign trade, Daniel Gabriel, and including some directors from the city.

2909

CSO: 3442/205

MOZAMBIQUE

BOAT DONATED BY EEC USED FOR DRIED FISH DISTRIBUTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] The "Chiloane," a new boat donated to Mozambique by the EEC (European Economic Community) and assigned to a unit of the State Secretariat of Fishing, the Fishing Complex, to remove dried fish from Ilha de Chiloane, carried out its first transport operation to the city of Beira, with nearly 22 tons of fish, compared with the 33 which constitute its total capacity, for 5 days last week, in the regions of Machanga and Govuro-Mambone, in the districts of Sofala and Inhambane, respectively.

As we were told by sources involved in the process, if some setbacks had not arisen, the dried fish that exists in those areas, particularly on the island, would make it possible for the vessels to reach their respective cargo volume.

One of the problems that have occurred, which contributed largely to this abnormal situation, was the fire that happened very recently in Chiloane, destroying the entire warehouse of the PESCOM enterprise, as well as large amounts of fish and equipment for fishing activity.

According to the information supplied on Ilha de Chiloane by members of PESCOM, the damage from the fire to the fish alone has been estimated at 339,800 meticals. We shall discuss this matter in forthcoming issues of this morning paper.

Meanwhile, in this first sailing to perform its specialized work (the boat was given to the Fishing Complex to remove the dried fish from Ilha de Chiloane, which is a major supplier in this activity), it took on 1,545 kilograms in the Chicota circle; in Chiloane (an island in the district of Machanga), it took on 6,997; and in Mambone, it took on 13,329.

'Trip Was Not Difficult'

The vessel, which docked last Saturday morning at Manarte wharf in Beira, left the capital of Sofala a week ago bound for the district of Machanga. It did not arrive here until the afternoon of that day. It has among its crew members a Mozambican boatswain, who was coordinating the work with an adviser of Cuban nationality.

Our reporter who, with the director of the Fishing Complex, Paulo Saiene, and the chief of the fishing sector in the provincial directorate of industry and power, Domingos Mostico, was also traveling on the new "Chiloane," interviewed the boatswain on this activity.

The boatswain of the "Chiloane," Paulo Zunguza, aged 25, commented at the beginning of the conversation with our reporter: "Well, for me, the trip was not so difficult, despite the fact that, when we entered the Save River, at first we had some difficulty in sailing and reaching Machanga."

He continued: "The slight difficulty on the Save was due to the fact that, let's admit it, the river is different from the sea. For example, the area and depth conditions are very small and are not in keeping with the boat's draft (the part that is submerged in the water)."

Paulo Zunguza also remarked, concerning the trip: "The next time, I won't need anyone to accompany me. I have already taken note of the places that I consider 'bad' for sailing on the Save River."

As for whether the boat is in optimal shape for sailing on the Save, since the area of activity will be in Machanga and, primarily, in Chiloane, our interviewee added:

"I think that the boat can continue to do this work without any great difficulty. The trip was not so difficult as I had previously thought it might be."

On the other hand, our reporter, based on some setbacks which occurred during the trip, involving partly the slowness, when it was not necessary to take a long time, asked Paulo Zunguza whether the trip had been planned that way. In this connection, he noted:

"I didn't enjoy the trip very much, because we traveled through many places, where we had to handle the bales of dried fish, and it seemed to me that the people who were supposed to facilitate the work were not expecting us. The minor delays were what I didn't like."

As Paulo Zunguza said, he has been sailing nearly 3 and a half years. He attended the Nautical School in Maputo, and since August 1981 he has been working on the boats. He claims: "It gives me great pleasure to sail."

Work Commenced in Chiloane

According to sources associated with this sector, the Chiloane trip started the work to remove the dried fish, and the island is expected to be the center for the other areas of fishing activity, in this specific instance, for transportation.

According to the same sources, the other fishing areas will send their bales to Ilha de Chiloane, because some of them are not navigable for the entry of the new boat and the removal of the product taken from ocean waters.

2909

CSO: 3442/205

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING FIGURES REPORTED FOR MAPUTO PROVINCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Feb 85 p 15

[Text] Maputo--The fishing sector of the Maputo provincial directorate of industry and power succeeded in catching 824,994 tons of fish last year, as compared with the 910 called for in the plan. With regard to the other areas, positive results occurred, even exceeding the goals.

At a meeting with Joao Baptista Chichuto, director of industry and power in this province, we learned that, insofar as shrimp are concerned, in comparison with the 88 tons stipulated in the 1984 plan, 147 were caught, hence, nearly 17 percent more.

Meanwhile, the same sector caught in its nets 116,646 tons of lobster. This type of shellfish had not been included in last year's production plan.

Similarly, according to our source, the fishermen from this province caught over 19 tons of crab, which was not included in the sector's production plan either.

Fishermen Received Backing

Ten fiberglass boats with outboard motors were given to the fishermen by the respective supervisory agency on the provincial level.

The districts of Marracuene, Manhica and Matutuine were those benefiting from the new boats now distributed, because their geographical location is extremely important. Of the five boats turned over to the fishermen then, three were assigned to the district of Matutuine, "because that is the most needy of all."

Various kinds of fishing equipment worth nearly 18 million meticals was also distributed to all the other districts engaged in fishing activity.

This equipment consisted of nets, buoys, sailcloth, fishhooks and tarred bars (a product used to seal cracks in the boats).

Nevertheless, for lack of raw materials in the sector, it was impossible to recover some boats, as had been stipulated in the plan for that area.

More Stringent Control of the Marketing

A greater and more stringent control over the fish marketing in this province will soon be instituted in the fishing centers. The measure is aimed at preventing the irregularities committed by certain individuals connected with the sector.

In fact, heads of the fishermen will be stationed at the fishing centers that exist in each district. They will have the mission of checking the production and the respective marketing to the population.

It should be noted that, last year, there was considerable success in the catching of fish, shrimp, lobster and crab, despite the fact that there were deviations in the marketing thereof, which prevented the fish in question from being consumed by more people.

More Aid to the Fishermen

Our source told us that, in ensure efficiency in the assistance to be given to fishermen, retail brigades would operate in the district headquarters, making sales of necessary fishing equipment.

The retailers will be appointed by the Maputo provincial directorate of industry and power, in cooperation with the respective district governments. However, this alternative is temporary, so long as the SULPESCA enterprise does not effectively control the situation.

Also for this year, the agencies directing the sector are due to make a study soon of the means for granting the fishermen assistance in the form of food and clothing.

2909

CSO: 3442/205

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE TEACHERS' RECRUITMENT--Under the aegis of the general agreement on cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal, the General Directorate of Cooperation of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on Saturday in Lisbon that registration has been opened for teachers of Portuguese who would be in charge of training pupils from the second grade of elementary school, in Mozambique. According to information from ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], those same teachers would also be responsible for preparing programs and manuals in Portuguese for secondary schools. They would be scheduled to arrive in Mozambique during July. The qualifications required for candidates for these positions are a certificate in classic philology, a teaching internship and a state examination, as well as practice teaching and experience in directing internships for training instructors of the Portuguese language. The teachers to be recruited will serve in Maputo and Beira, with 2-year contracts. Previously, registration had also been opened in Portugal for teachers of the same subject who want to work as cooperants in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome. The work contracts in Angola and Sao Tome and Principe have the same duration as in Mozambique, whereas in Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau they are in force for 12 months. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 85 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/233

NAMIBIA

TOURISM FLOURISHING IN NORTHERN REGIONS IN SPITE OF BUSH WAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Mar 85 p 1]

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Tourism is flourishing in the northern regions of Namibia with the bush war having had little effect in deterring visitors from South Africa and overseas.

After 19 years Swapo's insurgency campaign has become something of an institution which, although treated with respect by tourist authorities, does little to throw them out of stride.

Star attraction of the north is, of course, the Etosha National Park which is now open all year round.

A spokesman for the park said that bookings were always brisk and would start to reach a peak next month.

He added that the park, although close to the bush war in Owamboland, had not suffered.

Hotels in Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi report good tourist business and say that the possibility of insurgency attacks in the towns is so remote that it causes little alarm.

"Things have been quiet here for a long time and daily life is not disturbed at all," said Mr "Hottie" Hillman, owner of a hotel in Otavi.

A spokesman for a hotel in Tsumeb said that tourists would begin to arrive next month.

"At the moment we are almost always full but at this time of the year it's mainly miners and school inspectors."

The owner of a tourist and souvenir shop in Tsumeb said there were usually tourists in the town.

"Many Germans come here but there are also some Americans and English," he said.

And for those who are looking for something a little different in the wildlife line Mr Kallie du Preez, owner of a guest farm outside Tsumeb, says he has the answer.

Mr du Preez, a former chief game warden at Etosha, now runs a private game farm which caters for both sightseers and hunters.

Accommodation is in luxury

bungalows and the tariff includes three meals a day.

"We cater specially for hunters interested in bagging a trophy or two but we also have many who shoot only with cameras," Mr du Preez added.

He believes that, if tourism in the area is a little slack at the moment, it has more to do with the economic climate than with Swapo.

"I have a party of 30 coming in soon — so things are not too bad," he said.

But the area has a lot to offer those who don't want to watch game all day.

In the triangle of bush between Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi there are caves to explore, places of historical interest and even a meteorite which made its way through the earth's atmosphere without burning up and landed there.

All this is surrounded by magnificent African bush which offers peace and quiet far — in more ways than one — from the Bush War in Owamboland.

CSO: 3400/938

REUNION

RIGHTISTS GAIN MORE GROUND IN ELECTION

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] The first round of the French district elections on March 10 continued the trend of last year's European elections with the advance of the right-wing opposition, and in Réunion reflected above all the progressive decline of the local communist party, the PCR, headed by Paul VERGES.

However it remained the largest party on the island after the right-wing RPR, with 31.08 per cent of the vote and retained its hard core of support, though it lost five percentage points compared with the European elections, when it won 36.42 per cent. Yet Mr. VERGES himself, the party secretary-general, was beaten in Saint André N° 1 district by Louis VIRAPOULLE, and his sons Laurent and Pierre did no better. Several outgoing communist members of the regional council had to await the second round run-off on March 17 to know if they had been re-elected. The set-back for the party is not due to its rupture with the ruling socialist party in France, but rather to disenchantment among inhabitants of Réunion with the policies of the Paris government and the desire to remain closely linked to France, while the PCR has come out openly for autonomy. The socialist party also did very badly in Réunion, taking only 5.91 per cent of the vote as against 10 per cent in 1983. The result is that left-wing parties combined, which managed 53.39 per cent in 1983, only won 41.6 per cent in the present poll.

The right wing, which improved still further its majority position in the regional council, nudged 60 per cent. The vote will mean new faces among the membership, with the arrival of successful young candidates who for the most part were backed by the centre-right UDF. The question of who council chairman, currently Auguste LEGROS (RPR), is an open one.

The extreme-right National Front supported several candidates who were elected in the first round, but none of them stood under the party label.

CSO: 3400/923

REUNION

BRIEFS

SECOND ELECTION ROUND--Following the second round of the local elections right wing parties retained their majority on the island council with 25 seats out of 36. However the Sainte Marie seat of the outgoing chairman of the council, Yves BARAU of the RPR party, was captured by Axel KICHENIN, leader of the left-wing Mouvement Progressiste de Gauche. The communist party retained seven seats. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/923

SENEGAL

INFLUENCE, POWER OF JEAN COLLIN DESCRIBED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 22 Feb-8 Mar 85 pp 3-5

[Article by S. L. Niass and S. Thiam: "Here Is Jean Collin Again"]

[Text] While in its last issue, SENEGAL INDUSTRIE undertook to classify the Senegalese individuals who have put their stamp on the economic life of the country as well as business circles in 1984, no one, on the other hand, took the trouble to choose the "man of the year." It must be admitted that this task would not have been easy for those accustomed to it, even on an informal basis, for where the logic of the hierarchy suggested the name of Diouf, honesty in terms of actual fact would require another, less comfortable, choice--Jean Collin.

Think back to the last half of last year. The minister of state and secretary general of the Presidency, responsible moreover for settling conflicts within the PS [Socialist Party], had very simply become, for a good portion of the local press, what Michael Jackson represented for the Western press: his name or his face on the cover meant probable record sales. And in the unusual political and trade union commotion of the last vacation period, there was material for lengthy discussion about a man whose position and assignments put him in the center of the various decisions which might affect the life of the nation.

Despite everything which could be written, however, the mystery has remained almost complete concerning the personality of Collin. The more talk about him there has been, the more he has remained invisible, while at the same time pulling the strings in a "game" only the results of which are seen by the public, along with numerous suppositions: he is the grey eminence of the palace, the nagging conscience of Diouf, the "white fly" in a "cup of black coffee," etc.

Destroyer of Men

There was talk about him but he was not seen in public. All that could be done was to measure the scope and meaning of what his actions were deemed to be. It is true, moreover, that this was on his part the wisest position to adopt. His influence in the ousting of Habib Thiam and Moustapha Niassé, his disagreements with Madia Diop in the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] dispute, the determining vote he had in any administrative

decision (recruiting, for example), etc., in the end served to irritate more than one individual. This irritation was strengthened by the fact that there was a sense that a certain kind of colonialism which this native of France personified still existed.

However, little by little, the spotlight of current interest ceased to focus on him, but not without having first illuminated a picture somewhat different from that at the beginning. The recent history of the Senegalese press is full of this kind of sudden turnabout, in which the "destroyer of men" Collin exemplified soon gave way to the efficient administrator.

Now, then, that the dirty laundry has finally been washed, Moustapha Niasse and Habib Thiam have been forgotten, and the CNTS and Madia Diop have succeeded in rounding up the lost sheep (although not everything is yet clear on this level--see section headed "The Struggle Continues" below), Collin seems to be emerging from his shell. He appeared to preside at a seminar for administrators at the National School of Administration and Magistrature (ENAM), and to inaugurate the Keur Samba project.

The "man of the year" can thus say "mission accomplished." But what is this mission? Let us attempt to determine this, from the lessons drawn from the brief experience since independence was won.

In 1960, a colonial administrator who had served, among other things, in Cameroon, had a certain experience in Senegalese political life, in which he had participated for the preceding 10 years. A naturalized Senegalese citizen, his abilities could not fail to be useful in the early years of the construction of the country. A temporary "technical assistant"? Some people thought so. But as the years went on, he has proved to be indispensable, surviving the crises and going along with the successive governments, holding key posts therein.

Sharing Power

From chief of the office staff of Mamadou, president of the council, he became minister of finance. This was an important role which Senghor had to entrust to him in that period when a new state had to be built. During the same regime, in May of 1968, its problems put him at the head of the Ministry of Interior.

With Senghor gone, Diouf inherited a confused political situation in 1981, in which the PS "barons" had no intention at all of letting the man newly chosen (by Senghor) trick them out of their power. During this period, faithfully efficient, Collin undertook a housecleaning task which eliminated one after the other of the recalcitrant old guard, culminating in the departure of those of the younger men who were too ambitious.

The same work had to be pursued on the administrative level as well, in a country which Senghor had left almost on the brink of bankruptcy. There was a need to reorganize the administration, to give the state credibility with its lenders, who had turned their backs (even the domestic ones), and to eliminate the specter of nonpayment which hovered over the Senegalese state.

Many "corpses" dotted the route in the course of these two cleanup campaigns. Apart from those already mentioned, let us add Ousmane Seck, former minister of finance, Babacar Ba (during the final years of Senghor's reign, when he was opposing Diouf's rise), not to overlook Majib Ndao, former director of the BIAO [International Bank for West Africa], who paid the price both for his alliance with Babacar Ba and for the private problems which placed him in conflict with Collin.

There were few who escaped his housecleaning task, Mamoudou Toure, currently minister of finance, among them. In the eyes of certain observers, he seems for the moment to be a survivor, but only for the moment, because, as the same astute observers note, this is the only major ministry Collin lacks in order to have the complete right of inspection over everything which happens in state circles. And this is not entirely false. In fact, the post of prime minister, which displeased him, was eliminated, and with his assistance, it is said. And a man without major political ambitions was the selection for foreign affairs.

As to the Ministries of Information and Interior, Collin will have a free hand. With Finance, the circle would perhaps have been closed had it not been for the individual parachuted in by the IMF and the World Bank to serve as a guarantee.

Within the opposition, there were also those who had a bone to pick with him. And the period of crisis and anti-PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] campaign began precisely on the day when, in the course of a meeting in Thiare (Sine-Saloum), Wade designated him the real president of the country, in view of his power. This even cost him a summons to the Central Commissariat (10 April 1984). Since then, it has been exile in Paris and "the pilgrimage through the desert" for the PDS.

This (permanent) power enjoyed by Collin, which reached its culmination under Abdou Diouf, has been the subject of all kinds of explanatory hypotheses. The weakness of Diouf in the face of a situation which was beyond him forced him to delegate, if not share, power. A search for a screen, represented by Collin, for protection while adopting decisions which would go against the conscience of the people of Senegal, as in the case of the ousting of Habib Thiam, and so on.

Whatever the case, his authority, in relation to his nature and reputation, has remained the same. That is to say he is regarded as loyal and obliging, on the one hand, and dangerous to his adversaries, on the other. Also, since one of his former opponents had to reverse his position and proclaim in substance that "becoming Senegalese does not mean becoming black" (a reference to his color), and extending to the committees of support for Collin's actions (during the last period of rebellion), it has been felt that it was better to become his ally, particularly within the same PS political family.

Thus with him the horizon cleared, and Diouf has not yet succeeded in consolidating his position enough to dream of a redefinition of the PS advance.

If after all this, Collin is not the man of the year for 1984... But are his ambitions limited to that for 1985, or is he seeking more? In fact, the personality of Jean Collin is so ambivalent that one would need more in order to know for certain. This is what we propose to offer in one of our installments.

The Struggle Continues

Despite the pacifying gestures of the "renewal" leadership of the CNTS, leading to exclusion penalties and causing dissidence to develop in Alioune Sow's Front for Struggle for Trade Union Democracy (FROLUDES), reconciliation within the most representative trade union confederation is still far off.

Not only are the "black sheep" refusing to return to the flock in docile fashion--in fact they are saying no to reconciliation, but also the FROLUDES wants henceforth to be treated as the trade union confederation it is in fact, if one is to believe its leaders. And on this basis, it proposes a merger with the CNTS following the holding of its first congress, which will make it an authorized confederation.

However, the FROLUDES is not the only hindrance to the "ceremonial reconciliation" which is customary at the Labor Exchange. There are also those known in trade union circles as generals without troops, to wit, Sogui Konate, Babacar Diagne, Fambaye Fall Diop and Ibrahima Gueye, who are grouped within the CRS. Until after the July events, they were for the most part the unconditional supporters of Madia Diop. Finally, they switched allegiance to take up with the FROLUDES, but not for long. Even though they lost a rather solid base and a certain weight in the trade union balance. And it is this weight they want to utilize against Mr Diop.

Trade union unity within the CNTS is not to be expected soon. Too many personal and political interests joined together are in play, while the strings of the puppet are being manipulated elsewhere than on Escarfait Street.

5157

CSO: 3419/350

SENEGAL

RALLY OF MARXIST OPPOSITION EXAMINED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 1 Mar 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by A. Wahab Diene]

[Text] To the astonishment of many observers, the latest price increases prompted a reunion of the Marxist opposition in mid-February. In fact, in terms of the different ideologies represented, it was the most important meeting organized in Senegal since Habdu took office as high magistrate.

Why the sudden change in course? The issue of price increases may have provided the opposition with an opportunity for self-evaluation. In a country where people have barely been able to eke out a living for more than a decade, thousands of militants are fed up with the constant squabbling among party staffs. The opposition's preoccupation with ideological quarrels over foreign models has so far allowed the SP [Socialist Party] total freedom in pursuing its own course.

How can parties supposedly interested in progress for a hungry people borrow their identities from countries whose leaders, (despite talk of international proletarianism), put their own people's interests first? Even when these interests require forming alliances with regimes considered right-wing?

The international policy of countries which are models for most of our leftist parties, i.e., the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, North Korea, Albania, is dictated by state interests.

There was widespread euphoria within the opposition's political elite when Habdu instituted a far-reaching multi-party system. At the same time, tensions within the SP increased, the result of some of its leaders fears that the status quo would be upset. Euphoria among the opposition and anxiety in the SP co-existed until the 1983 and 1984 elections. The outcome of these elections dealt the final blow to illusions about the possibilities for a real democracy, with guaranteed representation of different viewpoints in the national assembly.

The flaws in the young Senegalese democracy, however, should not be used to gloss over the immaturity of opposition parties, which failed to unite in their challenge to the Socialist Party. In power for over two decades, the SP was able to make skillful use of the state apparatus to establish itself in

even the most isolated corners of the country. It also benefited from its long-standing ties with noted personalities, whose opinions carry the most weight during our campaigns.

Under the circumstances, even an open popular election would not necessarily mean the SP's downfall. The struggle to gain power is a long-term proposition. Only if the opposition understands this basic truth is there a chance that the reunion 3 weeks ago will go down as the initial consensus that eventually led to a real, national consensus of the people so desired by the Senegalese.

9825

CS0: 3419/349

SEYCHELLES

INDIA TO HELP ESTABLISH SMALL INDUSTRIES

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Seychelles is to receive expert South-South help in developing a wide range of small industries under an agreement reached in Victoria last week between the Ministry of National Development and the Indian Government's National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC).

The NSIC's Chairman, Mr J. S. Junega, left the Republic on Saturday after two days of talks with senior Seychelles Government officials, including National Development Minister Jacques Modoul and his Principal Secretary Georges Pavet.

Agreement

An agreement signed by Mr Junega and Mr Payet last Friday noted that economic and technical cooperation had been expanding between Seychelles and India since the two countries signed an agreement in this field in 1978.

The agreement said that the Seychellois officials explained the Government's plans for small scale industrial development while Mr Junega gave details of various development programmes being carried out by the NSIC, both in India and in other developing countries.

Share Experiences

"As a result of detailed discussions, it was agreed that the NSIC would share its experience with the Government of Seychelles..." the agreement stated.

The NSIC has agreed to cooperate with the Government in planning and establishing small industries in Seychelles along with the appropriate technology, and in setting up an industrial estate to use local resources and meet the needs of the people. The NSIC will also provide consultancy services and technical training for these projects.

The Corporation will help Seychelles set up small manufacturing enterprises to produce spices; socks and knitted garments; stationery such as exercise books, chalk, and crayons; metal products such as barbed wire, roofing material pressed from plain iron or steel sheets, paper pins and clips, staples, tins,

cans, and nails; rope from sisal and coir; recycled products from auto oil waste; and others.

The NSIC will study the feasibility of setting up a small leather tanning project for 500 to 1,000 hides a year and a small industries service centre in the industrial estate to provide maintenance and training.

CSO: 3400/921

SEYCHELLES

KUWAIT FUND TO FINANCE NEW FISHING PORT

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 18 Mar 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] A R35 million loan for the fishing port project is expected to be signed in Kuwait this week between the Seychelles Government and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

A draft agreement for the money was initialled in Victoria last October and Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Minister for National Development, left Seychelles last night for a week's visit to Kuwait during which he will sign the final document.

This will be the first loan that the Kuwait Fund has ever extended to Seychelles.

The loan will be used together with one for another R36 million from the Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) to build a modern new fishing port at the Long Pier. Together the Kuwait Fund and BADEA will finance the dredging and reclamation needed for the larger port, service facilities, a new inter-island quay with a shed, a new tuna quay, bunkering piers, and tuna processing and storage facilities.

The Fisheries Development Project, as the building of the new port is officially called, is part of the huge R300 million East Coast Project that also includes modernising and enlarging the commercial port and building new ship repair facilities.

A third major source of finance is the African Development Bank (ADB) that has already extended a R58 million loan to Seychelles, mainly for the demersal, as opposed to the industrial tuna, part of the fishing port project. The ADB loan will help build and equip new demersal fishing vessels, rehabilitate some existing boats, build and improve landing facilities, build processing facilities and offices, improve boat repair and servicing facilities, and provide training.

The ADB, which is based in Abidjan, has also agreed to loan R41 million to the commercial port project.

CSO: 3400/921

26 April 1985

SEYCHELLES

TUNA FLEETS LEAVING COASTAL WATERS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 173, 16 Mar 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Part of the French tuna fleet in Seychelles waters has begun leaving the Indian Ocean to return to the Atlantic, which will have disastrous effects on the economy and the employment situation in the islands. Ten of the 27 French tuna boats (the whole of the French tuna fleet) which have been fishing off the Seychelles could eventually return to the west African waters of the Gulf of Guinea which they left en masse during the first half of 1984 following several weeks of poor catches. Already the three seine-netters of the Saupiquet group and the Cap Saint Vincent, which belongs to GIE France-Thon, have returned to the Atlantic. The five boats operating under the Ivory Coast flag could well follow suit.

If the Spanish fleet-owners do not yet seem to be considering a similar move, it is almost certain they will make no attempt to add to their 17 boats or so currently operating in the exclusive economic zone round the Seychelles. The Spaniards, less hasty than the French, did not start to switch their boats to the Indian Ocean until later, preferring to let the French test the water first. They still kept half their fleet in the Atlantic off Abidjan, where they have been enjoying a monopoly of the 25,000 tonnes sold annually to local canneries.

There are four principal reasons for the sudden lack of interest of French fishing companies in the Indian Ocean tuna, in spite of their fabulous catches. (In 1984 the joint Franco-Ivorian tuna marketing concern, SOVETCO, sold more than 92,000 tonnes of fish, 11 per cent up on 1983, and 76,000 tonnes of this came from the Indian Ocean. The rest was caught in Atlantic waters.):

1.- The costs incurred by mounting fishing expeditions so far away have put many of the French trawler-owners into the red. The cost of transporting a kilo of tuna is 1.55 French francs when operating out of Abidjan, but more than two francs out of Victoria, a difference of more than 30 per cent. Furthermore, licence fees paid to the Seychelles government are much higher, even if unofficial deals have been made with certain boat-owners.

2.- A 1979 labour agreement linking the pay of crew-members to the size of catches meant that with the excellent fishing in the Indian Ocean crews were receiving between 25 per cent and 37 per cent more pay. The owners, faced with a soaring wage bill, wanted to limit increases to 15 per cent, but this sparked off a seven-day strike by crews in the

Indian Ocean at the end of February. A compromise was reached, whereby employment was guaranteed for employees of concerns on the verge of bankruptcy in return for changes in the system of bonus payments. In these negotiations the trawler-owners were supported by the French government, which on the other hand rejected a list of demands submitted by the owners on January 3. The chief of these was for working capital of 150 million francs.

3.- The slump in the world tuna market has brought prices down below their normal level. From an average of 6.30 francs a kilo for all species in 1983 it dropped to six francs in 1984 and 5.70 francs at present. This fall in prices is the result of overproduction and competition from Asia, in particular from Thailand. That country processed 100,000 tonnes of tuna in 1984 and set itself a target for this year of 150,000 tonnes.

4.- Finally there is the lack of treatment plants in the Indian Ocean area and the great distance to the Abidjan and Dakar canneries.

If the departure of more than a third of the French fishing fleet becomes a reality in the next few weeks, as the owners' association believes, the effects on the Seychelles will be catastrophic. The arrival in the Indian Ocean in 1984 of some 40 tuna boats based at Victoria meant the creation of a total of 1,000 jobs in the Seychelles. If ten leave, a quarter of these jobs will disappear, and the debts which have resulted from enlarging the port of Victoria to take the extra boats will still remain.

However, not all the trawler-owners think the same way. The French Armement Coopératif Finistérien (ACF) has just put the finishing touches to an agreement with the Seychelles planning and development ministry for the establishment of a joint fishing company, 51 per cent owned by the Seychelles, and the transfer of two ACF boats, the Armen and the Santa Maria, to the Seychelles flag. A joint cannery is also planned.

Even so, relations between the French fishing industry and the Victoria government are not very good. Planning minister Jacques HODOUL was "astonished" that the president of the owners' association did not seek a meeting with him during a recent trip to the Seychelles.

SEYCHELLES

FISH TOPS COPRA AS LEADING EXPORT

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 13 Mar 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' traditional top export, copra, was displaced as the country's leading money-earning commodity last year by fresh and frozen fish which brought in over R2 million more.

Still, according to provisional figures for 1984, the 676 tonnes of fish Seychelles exported were 96 times less than the 65,116.3 tonnes of tuna transhipped through Port Victoria by foreign vessels. The transhipment was valued at R390.7 million, 38 times more than what Seychelles earned from its fish exports and 18 times more than the country's total exports.

Last year's tuna transhipments in volume and value were, respectively, over three and four times more than in 1983.

Seychelles earned R11.3 million — 45 percent of all exports — from fish in 1983 compared to R9.2 million brought in by fish exports. But provisional figures for

1984 show that although the value of fish exports rose by only 12 percent, copra earnings fell by 27 percent. The result was that the R10.3 million brought in by fish last year — 47 percent of all exports — was nearly a quarter more than the R8.2 million earned by copra.

The performance of fish exports was all the more impressive as the volume, 676 tonnes, was nine percent less than in 1983. The volume of copra exports, on the other hand, fell by 34 percent to 1,766 tonnes.

The third most important export last year was cinnamon bark, valued, again provisionally, at a mere R1.1 million, a worrying 66 percent or three times less than in 1983.

However, the value of re-exports rose 45 percent to R162.7 million. Ninety percent of this came from petroleum.

CSO: 3400/921

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

SOVIET FUEL ARRIVES--Yet another consignment of fuel, this time 4,000 tonnes of marine diesel worth some R4.6 million, is being pumped into the government's storage tanks on Ste Anne island as part of the Soviet Union's continuing contributions to Seychelles' development. The fuel, to be used by the Seychelles People's Navy in its fisheries and EEX protection duties, is the latest consignment of a gift of 7,500 tonnes of motor, aviation and marine fuel promised by the USSR last year. In a short handing over ceremony aboard the tanker Alexeevka' off Ste Anne island yesterday afternoon, Youth and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis and Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Orlov together opened the valve that started the fuel flowing ashore. Last year's agreement for the 7,500 tonnes of fuel, which along with 130 tonnes of metal sheets are worth R17 million, follows the delivery in 1983-84 of another 5,000 tonnes of more expensive fuel worth R11 million. Other gifts presented with the fuel over the past two years include R20 million worth of heavy construction or earth-moving equipment and R6 million worth of cement. A senior Soviet Government official who visited Seychelles last February said that Seychellois-Government cooperation in the economic, as well as other, fields would continue to develop. [Text] [Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 22 Mar 85 pp 1-2]

FIRST AMBASSADOR TO FRG ANNOUNCED--Mrs Daniel de St. Jorre, the Principal Secretary for Planning and External Relations, has been appointed Seychelles' Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany on a non-resident basis. She left Seychelles yesterday for Europe and will present her credentials to the President of the FRG, Mr Richard Von Weizsacker, today. A press release from the Ministry of Planning and External Relations pointed out yesterday that Seychelles enjoys friendly relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. "The appointment of Seychelles' first Ambassador to the FRG reflects the importance attached by the Government of Seychelles to the further development of relations with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany," the statement said. Before going to Bonn, Mrs de St. Jorre will visit Paris and Moscow to review with government officials cooperation matters between Seychelles and France and the USSR. Mrs de St. Jorre is equally non-resident Ambassador to the two countries. [Text] [Victoria SEYCHELLES WEEKEND NATION in English 9 Mar 85 p 1]

RECONCILIATION ATTEMPT FAILS--The former Seychelles minister for foreign affairs and planning Maxime FERRARI, who resigned his post on the occasion of the last government reshuffle in June 1984, has been trying in vain during the past few weeks to bring about a "national reconciliation" between the regime of president France Albert RENE and its opponents in the Seychelles National Movement, which was formed out of the Mouvement pour la Resistance in November 1984. In France at the end of last year Mr FERRARI met SNM vice-president Robert FRICHOT, who invited him to join the movement, but Mr FERRARI refused, stating that even if he was no longer in agreement with president RENE, he did not support the viewpoint of the opposition either. However the former minister said he was prepared to work for "national reconciliation", and offered himself as a mediator between the SNM on two conditions: that the negotiations should take place secretly, and that the two sides should be willing to talk. The SNM immediately gave its approval and Mr FERRARI wrote to president RENE offering his good offices. However the president did not reply, and in a meeting last week with SNM president Gerard HOARAU Mr FERRARI interpreted his "obstinate silence" as a refusal to negotiate. The former minister then washed his hands of the matter. In the next few days he is due to leave France, where he has been living since his resignation, to take up his new post in Nairobi as regional director for Africa with the United Nations Environment Programme. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Mar 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/909

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT'S ATTEMPTS TO RENEW TIES WITH ISSAQ'S NOTED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] President Mohamed SIAD Barre is attempting to renew dialogue with leading members of the Issaq clan in northern Somalia. He is said to have taken part personally in a week of negotiations in Mogadishu, with Hassan KEITE, the governor of Hargeisa since last October and himself an Issaq, acting as an intermediary. The two principal demands of the northerners are the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency declared in the wake of an increasing number of clashes between guerrillas of the Somali National Movement and government forces. The government is said to have offered to give financial compensation to the families of students killed during the troubles in Hargeisa in 1982 and to release certain detainees. However it is still opposed to the freeing of former vice-president Ismail Ali ABOKOR and former foreign minister UMAR ARTEH Gualib, who were arrested along with six other people in June 1982.

I.O.N.- The Somali government is seeking to take advantage both of the current poor relations between Issaq leaders and the SNM (which is essentially Issaq-based) and the satisfaction in the north over the liberalisation of exports decreed as part of the economic readjustment programme (see I.O.N. N°164 and 170). The troubles of the last few months had hampered the activities of northern traders, and it appears that the current calm is a result of pressures by local leaders upon the SNM. The application of the new economic programme worked out with the International Monetary Fund is also behind this week's decision to dispense with the services of 45 senior officials, including ministry secretaries-general, magistrates and managers of public companies, who are supposed to be given jobs in the private sector.

The armed opposition has also undergone several changes. The former Marxist-Leninist "Aden Group", which joined the Somali Salvation Democratic Front and then saw one of its leaders, Abdurahman EYDID, murdered last October (see I.O.N. N°153), finally left the SSDF again last week and formed a third opposition group, the Somali People's Democratic Party, comprising supporters of EYDID, namely Said JAMA, Salah JAMA, Abdullah NLAYEH, Omar SALAT and Abdullah Mohamoud Did FASHO. This split in the SSDF comes at a time when contacts between the Libyans, the SSDF and the Somali government are not being ruled out. Thus the Somali interior minister, general Ahmed SULEIMAN

Abdallah, was in Rome this week at the same time as SSDF president Abdullah YUSSUF, while the directorgeneral of the Somali foreign ministry, KAIBE AHMED ADAN, and the head of the ministry's Arab section visited Libya.

Finally, seven senior SNM members, including lawyer Youssef ALI Haroun, are understood to have been arrested at Dire Dawa in Ethiopia at the beginning of March with the approval of the party leadership.

CSO: 3400/923

SOUTH AFRICA

CORRESPONDENT EXAMINES POSSIBILITY OF VILJOEN SUCCEEDING BOTHA

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 14 Mar 85 p 10

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text]

"We are saddled with mediocrities in politics. Our real leaders are outside. We should make leaders outside politics ministers and senators. Make a man like Professor Gerrit Viljoen Prime Minister and we will have a man like Verwoerd."

Fourteen years ago, those were the reported sentiments of the historian Professor Floors van Jaarsveld, regarded at the time as a leading *verkrampte* Nationalist intellectual.

Dr Viljoen, then rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, was on a collision course with the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and was widely regarded as the heir apparent to the throne of the National Party's *verkrampte* wing.

Today, Dr Viljoen is again regarded as an heir apparent — but this time to the leadership of the whole party and to the State Presidency.

A transformation? Perhaps. But more likely a pragmatic political reassessment and acceptance of the broader realities of South Africa.

There can be little doubt that Dr Viljoen, now Minister of Co-operation and Development, is the NP's man of

the moment.

Since the start of the parliamentary session, he has eclipsed three other obvious contenders for leadership — the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

His limelight-grabbing performance has bolstered his public profile and consolidated his claims to head the party.

The State President, Mr P. W. Botha, is 69. He is not expected to remain in active politics after the next scheduled general election in 1989.

A bitter struggle for his mantle among the leading candidates might be avoided by a compromise — Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

As the eighth most senior of 18 cabinet ministers after Mr Botha, he could be the necessary caucus compromise.

Neither Mr Botha nor his predecessor, Mr Vorster, was among the most senior or most obvious men to take the NP leadership at the times they did.

Dr Viljoen has another

advantage. He is seen as having the qualities of the great Afrikaner leaders of recent times. Many still see him as a man in the intellectual mould of Dr Verwoerd — albeit with a *verligte* bias.

Dr Viljoen was born in Cape Town in 1926. He was a brilliant scholar. He matriculated in Pretoria with seven distinctions. He passed all four major subjects for his BA degree at the University of Pretoria with distinction.

He obtained MA degrees in classical languages at the Universities of Pretoria and Cambridge.

After lecturing in classical languages at the University of South Africa and rising quickly to become head of Unisa's department of classical languages, he was appointed Rand Afrikaans University's first rector in 1966 at the age of 40.

His power and influence within Afrikanerdom were consolidated as chairman of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) and, in 1974, as chairman of the Broederbond.

His conflict with Mr Vorster in the early 70s centred on his support for a coloured homeland, which was contrary to the official party line.

He said Mr Vorster's coloured policy would lead to either political integration or political domination.

Speaking at a meeting of young Nationalists in Robertson on April 5, 1971, he said of coloureds and Indians: "We know in the South African experience of no examples of a fully fledged nation existing autonomously without a territorial basis.

"If, therefore, an exclusive land area for a specific nation is either historically undesirable or politically impractical, it has far-reaching consequences on the content, meaning and genuineness we attach to the concept of the 'full national development of a nation.'"

His views were strongly rejected by much of the Nationalist press, and he was viciously attacked.

Strangely though, in 1961, 10 years before his clash with main-stream Nationalists, Dr Viljoen was part of a Sabra study group which rejected a coloured homeland and urged eventual full political and economic citizenship for coloureds.

The group also slated laws prohibiting interracial marriage and sex, population registration and separate amenities.

As his star was rising in 1971, Dr Viljoen denied he was interested in entering active politics.

Some observers believed he was aiming to take over leadership of the *verkrampste* extra-parliamentary wing of

the NP from a newly-elected MP, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

From 1976 onwards, Dr Viljoen appeared to have switched again. His image became strongly *verlig*. In 1972 he had started promoting dialogue between Afrikaans students and other groups.

In a surprise move in August 1979, he was sent to South West Africa as Administrator-General. He resigned as Broederbond chairman.

In August, 1980, he was appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of National Education.

Last September Dr Viljoen was given what might turn out to be his greatest test when Mr Botha made him Minister of Co-operation and Development.

It is a key post — probably the most important in the era of Nationalist reform. The government's "new deal" will float or founder on black constitutional development.

In the six weeks since Parliament opened, Dr Viljoen has piloted the radical new approach to black affairs — including complete about turns on issues such as forced removals and Crossroads.

If he can keep the new policy on course, and if he can keep the party and, more important, the caucus, behind him, Dr Viljoen will most definitely remain the man to watch.

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICERS FROM TRANSKEI, SACC ATTEND MANAGEMENT, STAFF COURSE

Pretoria PARATUS in English Mar 85 pp 24-25

[Article by L Cpl P. N. John]

[Text]

One of the most prestigious courses to be presented in the South African Army, the Management and Staff Course, recently took place for the ninth time at the SA Army College in Voortrekkerhoogte. The course, which is considered one of the highlights of an officer's career, commenced on 16 July 1984 and ended after 21 trying weeks.

A unique feature of the Management and Staff course was that for the first time students included two officers of the Transkei Defence Force and one officer of the SA Cape Corps. Together with 21 other officers, they completed the course successfully.

The aim of the course was to train and qualify selected senior Permanent Force officers in the SA Army for the execution of staff duties on formation as well as divisional and brigade level. The course also aimed to acquaint them with management techniques on middle and senior management levels.

Whilst on the course, the students were introduced to various situations during which problem solving abilities, management abilities, handling of conflict, communication, work pressure and adaptability were tested. Theoretical and practical evaluation was done both individually and within the group.

Emphasis was placed on co-operation and the productivity of the group.

The course was characterised by high-

lights which included:

1) An equipment orientation phase at the SA Army Battle School during which equipment handling was taught and students also underwent a practical exercise;

2) A practical personnel management information course during which the students were taught how to use a computer as an aid; and

3) The execution of an exercise on the last week of the course during which all abilities learned during the course were tested. A real problem was presented to the students and a practical solution had to be found. This exercise was completed by the students themselves and the control staff acted only as advisors.

Not to pass, but survive

CMDT G.K. JACOBS, who is the first officer from the SA Cape Corps to have completed the Staff Course, described it as being unique due to the large

amount of work involved and the intensity of training. He further commented that, "although there was an academic norm attached to the course, this was secondary with the emphasis being more on the individual working with a team."

Cmdt Jacobs, who is 34 years old, is married with three boys. He matriculated at the William Pescod High School in Kimberley and in 1968 joined the SADF at the Coloured Corps Training Centre (as it was then known) where he started his military career.

He received the rank of Corporal in April 1972. Three years later he became a lieutenant and was one of the first Cape Corps officers in the SADF. The success of his military career continued and in January 1978 he was promoted to the rank of Major and was appointed as the Adjutant of the SACC Service Battalion. He held this position from January 1978 to December 1982.

In January 1983 he was appointed as the 2IC of the Cape Corps, a position which he still holds, and he has been promoted to the rank of Commandant.

Cmdt Jacobs is also a keen sportsman and captained (as a flank) a combined forces rugby team in 1972 and 1973. During the 1974 New Zealand rugby tour, Cmdt Jacobs played as eighth man against Andy Leslie, the All Blacks captain. He organised and participated in the marathon relay between Cape Town and Pretoria in 1977 in an effort to introduce Bonus Bonds. Cmdt Jacobs is also the present controlling authority of SADF cricket in Western Province Command.

Cmdt Jacobs has been an officer in the SADF for 11 years. The reason for his attending the course, he explained, was that it would enhance his military career. "Although the Staff Course is not a promotion course, the extent of its coverage is such that it equips you to be a part of the Defence family. Thus a course of this nature is necessary, especially if one's military career is to be furthered", said Cmdt Jacobs.

"The course equipped one to execute duties which facilitated and supported front line battle leaders. It covered all aspects of military life. It teaches you to get a job done in the most effective way with the available resources", said Cmdt Jacobs.

"One does not pass this course, one survives it. The thing that keeps you going is the spirit amongst the course members."

With respect to family support, Cmdt Jacobs said that the people at home played an important role for all the course members. "At times you need a shoulder to cry on and someone to talk to, even if it costs a R180 phone bill at the end of the month!"

All in all, Cmdt Jacobs said, it was an honour to do this course which, for him, was a big challenge.

Many courses to his credit

THE two officers from the Transkei Defence Force who also completed the course, were Col Z.Z. Mtirara, Chief Of Staff of the TDF and Lt Col H.B. Holomisa, SO1 Ops and Trg of the TDF.

In 1975, when the Transkei Government announced its intention of having its own defence force, Col Mtirara was among the first 75 candidates that volunteered to join the defence force. During August that year he did his basic training at the SA Coloured Corps in Cape Town. In 1976 he continued with his army training at Lenz near Johannesburg.

In October 1976 he was commissioned as an officer after successfully completing the officers' course in Umtata, which was run by the SA Defence Force seconded officers and was awarded the Sword of Honour.

As an officer he has attended the following courses:

a. Platoon Commander Course, b. COLET Course, c. Company Commander Course, d. Battle Group Commanders' Course, e. Management and Staff Course and f. other courses like Military Law, Instructors' Course, Management Course, Parachute course etc.

In 1977 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and was a platoon leader. In 1978 he was the Officer Commanding 1 Transkeian Battalion and was transferred to Defence Headquarters as SO1 Operations and Training in 1980.

In 1981 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel as Chief of Staff Transkei Defence Force—the post he is still holding.

Col Mtirara is married, with four children. He matriculated at St John's College in Umtata in 1970.

LT Col Holomisa joined the Transkei Defence Force on 1 July 1976. In May

1977 he finished and passed the instructors' course. In June 1977 he was nominated as a Candidate Officer. He passed the said course in December 1977. He was commissioned in January 1978 as a second lieutenant and worked as a platoon leader/commander before being promoted in June that year to lieutenant.

He enrolled at the University of Transkei as a part-time student in Economic Sciences until the end of the year. In early 1979 he did a course on Management at Umtata. He attended a Combat Team Commanders' Course abroad for four months.

In January 1980 Lt Col Holomisa was promoted to captain and transferred to Training Wing as a Training Wing Commander. In July 1980 he was promoted to the rank of major. Later in 1981 he was transferred from the Training Wing to be 2IC of 1st Transkei Battalion (1 T Bn). In 1981 he finished his Parachute Course. In January 1982 he was promoted to the rank of Lt Col and appointed Battalion Commander of 1 T Bn. In January 1983 he was transferred to Defence Headquarters as SO1 Ops and Trg until he attended the Management and Staff Course in 1984.

Sportwise, Lt Col Holomisa went to Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia) as manager of the Transkei National Gymkhana team which participated against the Springboks and the Rhodesian National team.

In 1983 he was elected as secretary of the Transkei Rugby Board until to date. Since 1981 to date he has been the Transkei Defence Force rugby coach.

Col Mtirara and Lt Col Holomisa both said that the course taught them a great deal. "It has given us the confidence to know that the tasks ahead can be handled," said Col Mtirara.

The course, they said, was hard and demanding and often caused them sleepless nights. They also pointed out that the emphasis of the course was to be able to get members to work as a team.

- At the end of the course, Staff Certificates were presented to the successful members by Maj Gen D.R. Marais, Deputy Chief of the Army. At this occasion, which was held at the Commando Hall of the Paratus Club at the SA Army College, the wives of the students also received certificates.

"Any wife that can manage a house for 20 weeks by herself and still be able to support a husband, definitely deserves a certificate," said Maj Gen Marais.

That evening, the course closed with a dinner function at which the students presented a gift, a Gabriel de Jongh painting, to the SA Army College.

SOUTH AFRICA

CHIEF MAQOMA ORDERED TO PUT AN END TO UNREST

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] EAST LONDON--Chief Lent Maqoma, former Minister of Manpower Utilisation in Ciskei, has been ordered to bring the unrest in Fort Beaufort "under control".

Chief Maqoma is the chief of the Amajingqi tribe of Victoria East, and Fort Beaufort falls in his area.

A statement from Ciskei's public relations directorate said the instruction had been issued by the traditional President's advisory council of Ciskei, the Iqoqo.

The Iqoqo had instructed Chief Maqoma to "leave all other functions and concentrate on squashing the unrest among his people living in the Fort Beaufort area," the statement said.

The Iqoqo had pointed out to Chief Maqoma that the education of schoolchildren was being severely hampered by the unrest and even normal church services were not possible.

The statement said the Iqoqo had "questioned the role of Mr L. M. Fani and his so-called Organisation for Peace, while at the same time being the traditional councillor of Chief Maqoma.

"Such a councillor is expected to act in the best interests of the tribe and the Iqoqo is concerned that Mr Fani is not fulfilling this role at present."

The statement said Ciskei had received various requests from residents of the area to put an end to the situation.

Fort Beaufort was not part of Ciskei and it could therefore not act officially. "However, 98 per cent of the people in the area are Ciskeians of the Amajingqi tribe of which Chief Maqoma is the traditional leader.

Mr Fani yesterday denied the charges that he was not acting in the interests of the tribe. "The Iqoqo is accusing me for the second time and I already denied it the first time," he said.

"This is South Africa. How can they involve themselves in matters outside their country?" Mr Fani added that if Chief Maqoma's involvement could help meet the demands of students, then it could help the situation.

"But if he has the impression that there is a faction fight here, then he is wrong."

Chief Maqoma could not be reached for comment yesterday.

CSO: 3400/912

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER VIEW OF DIVINE DESTINY, REQUISITES FOR SURVIVAL

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 27 Feb 85 p 11

[Conclusion of speech by Professor R. D. Coertze in conjunction with SABRA H. F. Verwoerd Memorial Lecture, in Pretoria: "The Requisites for Our Survival"; date not given]

[Text] Important requisites must be complied with if the Afrikaner wishes to survive in South Africa. These requisites were expounded upon by Professor R. D. Coertze when he recently delivered the annual SABRA [South African Bureau of Race Affairs] H. F. Verwoerd Memorial Lecture in Pretoria. The following is the conclusion of Professor Coertze's paper.

It is becoming necessary to define what the Afrikaner should do in order to extend his own national bond in the future, because it is clear that he still has a task and a calling and that this task is not to willingly renounce his identity and integrate with others who do not fit in with him.

The requisites with which a people must comply in order to be able to survive are well-known (cf. Coertze 1980, 76 ff) and can, one after another, be applied to the Afrikaner's task of preservation. However, this set of preconditions for survival concerns only that with which the people itself can comply.

It goes without saying that influences from outside can result in the catastrophic annihilation and forced mutation of a people, regardless of all of its own actions. The history of mankind is full of examples of this. The Afrikaner has no guarantee that such influences will be spared him no matter what course he may set out on in his life. While others speak of fate in this regard, the Afrikaner as a true believer should wish to see the will of God.

The course of Afrikaner history indicates that the Afrikaner people according to their own abilities actually should not have existed, and their existence must according to some be seen as an anachronism. If we see their genesis in Dutch colonialism as a fluke of history, then their ability to evolve their own identity and language in the face of the powerful British colonial empire and culture is a singular characteristic. The Great Trek and the stubborn military defense against the superior numbers of Zulu and Ndebele, to name only two examples, are in military terms actually contrary to the rules of

the game. The audacity of declaring war on the British Empire resulted in a predictable defeat, but also to a systematic ploughing under of the Afrikaner's language and identity, in part through the influx into South Africa of 250,000 foreign immigrants directly after the English [First Boer] War. This is five times as many people as there were able-bodied men in the two Boer Republics who could be called to arms at the beginning of the war (Muller et al 1968, 332). This should have meant the end of the Afrikaner. You know as well as I do the way in which the Afrikaner lost the war but won the peace, but this too is a story that borders on the unreal. After all is weighed and considered, one must acknowledge that the genesis of the Afrikaner and his perpetuation to this day indicate an act of Providence rather than the systematic actions of superman forefathers.

If this is then the case, it is appropriate for the Afrikaner, in considering the possible effect of outside factors, to know and believe that nothing will happen to him outside the will of Providence. However difficult things may become from the outside, it is appropriate for him to concentrate primarily on those things that he himself can do because his unwillingness to preserve himself, an instrument created by Providence itself, can be destructive. Self-preservation is not an end in and of itself, but rather the precondition for the Afrikaner's ability to accomplish the task and calling entrusted to him by Providence.

In judging what every nation of people must itself take into consideration for its own survival, the following five things hold true.

In the first place, every nation of people, including the Afrikaner people, must see to it that its numbers increase at a healthy rate of growth. Within South Africa this is evidenced by the fact that the rate of growth of the white population is approaching the zero mark. In order to be able to fulfill his calling towards others, the Afrikaner should understand that it is better to replenish his numbers and vitality with immigrants from the cradle than with immigrants from the outside.

Secondly, the survival of every nation of people is determined by the effectiveness with which its way of life and world view are passed on to each new rising generation. Within the context of the nation, this includes the perpetuation and advancement of a healthy family life. The advancement of a healthy social structure among Afrikaners is not the responsibility of marriage counselors, ministers and social workers. It is the responsibility of every thinking Afrikaner.

However, the effective perpetuation of culture is not limited to the informal sector alone. The perpetuation of Afrikaner identity in the future requires that the position of the Afrikaner among whites in SA and his future aspirations not be violated by teaching in the formal and non-formal sectors of education. The Afrikaner has the right to expect that education will not be only a matter of a colorless transfer of knowledge. It should also be a matter of defining and stimulating attitudes among the people. In this respect, the Afrikaner

has the right to demand that, within the schools and other educational institutions attended by his children, the basic elements defining his identity as a people be developed without acting offensively towards any other nation of people or population group in so doing.

Thirdly, any nation of people, including the Afrikaner people, safeguards its future position through the work it does to perpetuate its daily life. This necessary precondition for a people's existence has never been met satisfactorily by the Afrikaner in particular and by whites in general in South Africa. Not only has extensive use been made of foreign labor, but control over the national economy, which has developed as an interconnected whole, has rested with and continues to rest with persons and institutions hostile to the concept of separate national states in South Africa.

It is thus logical that the following two tasks in particular be defined in the economic realm of Afrikaner life. As a first task, a growing readiness should be engendered to grant foreign workers the opportunity to participate in the economic growth of their own fatherlands. In the long run, it is difficult to speak of economic development in the national states if the workers for whom employment is created have ostensibly become indispensable for the economy on the white side of the line. In all honesty one can argue in favor of greater realism in the using foreign labor as personal servants and on the farm.

As a second task, it is necessary that there be strong governmental directives in the economy. One is aware of the fact that such a course is presently being rejected because of the emphasis on an evolving free market system, and that the state wants to cooperate with private business rather than dictate terms to it. On the other hand, it is also known that the leading institutions in the private sector are controlled by an interconnected network of international business interests. There are those for whom insuring local profit-taking is more important than the national evolution of South Africa. For these people, their interests in South Africa are a drop in the bucket. It is hard to believe that they will willingly cooperate in making a particular national evolution program possible in the long run. To some economists, these people are the actual rulers of South Africa and of every other small country in the world. Nevertheless, strong state direction of the economy is viewed as unavoidable.

Fourthly, every nation of people, including the Afrikaner people, safeguards its future by defending the fatherland. Normally this task is easy to define, since clear geographic borders exist that must be defended. Under today's circumstances, the concept of the military defense of borders has assumed a wider meaning and everyone recognizes that the Afrikaner's duty to defend coincides with that of other peoples and should be carried out as cooperative efforts between allies.

It is an interesting fact that the Afrikaner's exclusive fatherland areas in the past existed in Natal for only 5 years and in the Transvaal and Orange Free State for scarcely 50 years. The South African state as a legacy of the

British colonial system consisted of the fatherland areas of many peoples and population groups. It was part of the Afrikaner's task to return to each of these groups their homes, working from a position of control. However, Afrikaner and white self-interest was also at stake. The objectives of this process can best be summed up in the words of Dr Gerrit Viljoen, former chairman of SABRA, during the 1972 congress: "... when it comes to the regulation of relationships between peoples, to the policy of separate development, we are mainly concerned with the maintenance of control, of political control, over the destiny of the white South African nation. Abandonment of this power... or efforts to share it with other peoples will... be a first step towards eventual integration from which there will be no return" (Viljoen 1972, 61). At this time, this very exclusive position of control is being abandoned and it is becoming timely for the Afrikaner to ask: where is my own fatherland?

In all fairness, it should be acknowledged that the Afrikaner's present-day divided fatherland is still primarily subject to his own political control. However, the principle of divided control has been accepted and the way has been left open for a struggle at the lower level against the systematic campaign of breaking open one exclusive organization after another under the slogan that everyone's interests should be furthered on a divided basis and that a socio-economic content should be given to the divided system. The fact that a situation such as this inevitably results in a coalescence at all levels is pointed out in so many words by the American Linton: "Everything indicates that the ultimate end of situations of close and continuous first-hand contact is the amalgamation of the societies and cultures involved, although this conclusion may be postponed almost indefinitely if there is opposition to it on both sides" (1963, 519). Referring to cases of contact where hereditary racial differences delay coalescence, he says, "If the inferior group desires to be absorbed and holds to its wish, it probably is impossible to prevent fusion from taking place sooner or later" (1963, 515). The trade literature is crystal clear on the fact that coalescence of this kind is coupled with conflict, disputes and mutual animosity. According to the quoted passage, this could continue without limit in South Africa. That these attitudes will have an effect on the readiness and eagerness to defend a collective fatherland and integrated societal bond must be of great comfort to SA's enemies.

With an eye to the proper fulfillment of his defense duty, the Afrikaner can do nothing other than increasingly insist, together with the entirety of the white population, of which he forms the nucleus, on the demarcation of a white fatherland.

Lastly, a nation of people safeguards its future by perpetuating its intellectual assets. At stake here is the entirety of its ability to defend itself intellectually against the outside. It is a question of the protection of his way of life, which is pursued within his fatherland. When it is a matter of clear national borders in the defense of a fatherland, this task of defense is much more difficult because the lines of demarcation that must be maintained against encroachment are found in the minds of the members of the

nations involved. Esteem for one's own intellectual assets also embraces the enriching adoption over the years of knowledge and attitudes from a foreign place. It is thus a matter of maintaining a hard-to-define healthy conservatism. Perhaps it suffices to say that the inviolate preservation of basic incentives in the pattern of life of each people means adopting and accepting from foreign sources that which is not in conflict with it.

For the Afrikaner, the implications of such a directed course are simple: he must remain as he is in his position subordinate to the will of God and in advancing his freedom and his distinct nature, in the physical domain as well. There has never been a time in the history of the Afrikaner when this task of preservation has not demanded his most intense efforts. He has good experience in this struggle, and will be able to thoroughly account for himself on this point.

To sum up, it is clear that of the five spheres of preservation, only two, that of the labor supply and of defense of the fatherland, will present problems for the Afrikaner in the future. These problems should not be underestimated.

It is not enough to point out problem areas in the future perpetuation and expansion of Afrikaner identity. It is also necessary to at least indicate broad guidelines for action. However much the perpetuation of national identity may be a responsibility of every member of the nation, effecting organized action is also necessary.

As far as can be remembered, the Afrikaner has rarely even tried in the past to make plans for his own self-preservation. Here it is also a question of recognizing with these indicated guidelines that the Afrikaner in his task of Christianizing and regulating civilization has a responsibility towards other peoples. However, the perpetuation of order and assistance to others is made much more easy if these very peoples are assured of the security of their own identity and territory. Aid can be granted freely to every nation of people that is prepared to stand next to the Afrikaner on its own two feet in its own fatherland, because the guarantee of cooperation instead of eagerness to coalesce lies in the self-pride of others. On the other hand, any population group that is eager to share with the Afrikaner his fatherland and his way of life, and to whom the Afrikaner does not want to give this fellowship should expect to experience increasing opposition and animosity from the Afrikaner.

As far as immediate short-term prospects are concerned, two patterns of action can be expected in particular. First of all, an inevitable division will be made with regard to the future between those existing organizations that are prepared to serve the interests of the Afrikaner in particular and of whites in general and others that wish to devote their energy to promoting common interests between Afrikaners and other unassimilable population groups. Those organizations that support the course of integration will be forced to adopt a position, just as will those that oppose it. This process is already under way. It is to be expected that it will gain in momentum until eventually all so-called Afrikaans movements are presented with this choice.

Secondly, negative positions will be adopted towards actual or intended cases of integration to an increasing extent. Public dissatisfaction with the further forced opening up of institutions, with "collectiveness" on the playing field, in the church, the armed forces, the state structure, education, labor situations and as a result of penetration into residential areas will only be possible through a coordinated monitoring campaign to report events systematically.

It is quite clear that behavior of this nature results in unproductive rear-guard action and in the possible development of intense local venom. One should remember that opposition to the American civil rights demonstrations is widely recognized and inevitably serves as an example for South Africa. The only long-term value of these actions is to delay the process of coalescence.

With respect to the effective long-term campaign against the process of inter-meshing, there are three objectives in particular to which attention will predictably be devoted.

The first is to inevitably influence the existing political parties to accept separate fatherlands. Gaining the bond of a separate fatherland cannot easily become reality without gaining political control through democratic means.

The second is to influence others to accept the idea of separate fatherlands. As preposterous as this may presently appear to some, it is a fact that the assignment of priority areas for group interests is only possible if these very groups themselves are ready to stand on their own two feet.

The third long-term activity includes studying and influencing the proposed decentralization model in South Africa in order to include as an integral part of it the eventual promotion of spacial arrangements for people.

If I may summarize and conclude. As Afrikaners, you and I have at our disposal three central themes in our world view that define our identity and vision of the future as a people. In addition to this, there can be no doubt that Afrikaners with these feelings form the central element of the white nation of people. From this position of power you have the right to show anyone to the door who:

Wants to inspire you to view yourself as a minority group among other minority groups;

Wants to talk you into abandoning your identity in favor of an undefined collectiveness;

Rejects your ideal of a separate fatherland as unrealistic wishful thinking because it cannot be realized within 5 years.

When the Afrikaner views his future, the words of Dr D. F. Malan come back: "God in God [as published], believe in your people, believe in yourself as well."

Believe in God: He made your people and has preserved it up to this day. You cannot be annihilated. If your people must come to nothing, then it must be, in the words of the lawyer Vorster, its destiny and not your fault.

Believe in your people: the Afrikaner has a right to exist as a people in order to be able to fulfill its calling to Christianize and create order.

Believe in yourself as well: you have the knowledge, drive and self-confidence to build systematically and form an anchor for others. You need not change. You are Afrikaners. You must stay that way.

12271

CSO: 3401/134

SOUTH AFRICA

COOPERATION WITH SIX NATIONAL STATES ENTER NEW ERA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 85 p 13

[Text]

GIYANI. — A new structure to promote co-operation between South Africa and the six self-governing national states is to be created, the Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, Mr Sam de Beer, announced yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of the third session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, he said the structure — called the Dispensation for Collective Co-operation — was born of a strong need for co-operation on a broader basis.

The new body would deal with matters on a multilateral basis and would be similar to the one set up for South Africa and the independent national states.

Mr De Beer said independence for the self-governing states would continue to be the Government's goal and co-operation would take place increasingly within collective structures.

The Government had acknowledged the per-

mance of Blacks living outside the national states and the need for Black local authorities to participate at higher levels. Furthermore, the State President, Mr P W Botha, had announced his intention to speed up resolution of the "citizenship question".

Inevitably, this multiplicity of institutions and functions had brought problems of co-ordination, and the solution appeared to be co-operation on a multilateral rather than bilateral level.

While the new structure would not have executive powers, it would have the right to make recommendations to the various governments for consideration and implementation.

Tentative guidelines would be sent out to the various governments "very soon", Mr De Beer said.

Decision-making powers of governments would not be affected. They would be able to ac-

cept or reject recommendations of the collective dispensation.

The principles underlying the proposed structure will be:

- The social and economic development of South Africa and the self-governing states in interdependence with one another;

- Acknowledgement of the autonomy of each participating state;

- Acknowledgement of the fact that many matters are of common interest and that it is in the best interests of the states to adopt a common approach to these matters;

- Collective liaison to supplement bilateral contact and not to replace it;

- The liaison process must take account of the reality that economic development transcends political boundaries.

Mr De Beer said he proposed that the dispensation should operate under the leadership of the South African Government with the six states enjoying equal status.

SOUTH AFRICA

CHIEF BUTHELEZI PROTESTS ALLEGED USE OF ZULU POLICE IN UITENHAGE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Mar 85 p 20

[Text]

KWAZULU Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi has protested to the Government over the position in which he has been placed by the alleged use of Zulu policemen in last week's Uitenhage shootings.

In his address at Tuesday's opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to provide official confirmation there was no truth in stories that the South African Police had sent a contingent of Zulu police to the Eastern Cape "to brutalise people there".

He said if the stories were true, it would be mischievous in the extreme.

He warned it would increase divisions in black politics and militate against bringing about change through non-violence.

He said people in the Eastern Cape were saying that "Inkatha's Impis" had been sent to blow them up.

"I should not be placed in this position," he said.

"We do not have control over any section of the SAP and cannot have the remotest influence over Zulu policemen in the SAP.

"No member of the SAP can in fact be a member of Inkatha."

Homelands

Chief Buthelezi said the incident served to underline the need for the State President, Mr P W Botha, to issue a clear statement of intent which would enable him to avoid the escalating pattern of violence.

"All we require is a commitment to search for acceptable ways of moving towards power-sharing between blacks and whites."

He said that Mr Botha appeared to have now recognised the homelands policy had failed, but he accused him of still denying all race groups had a common destiny.

In his speech, Dr Viljoen stressed that political reform for black communities outside the national states would still be "inextricably related" to the structures of the national states.

At the same time he announced moves to establish a new dispensation of collective liaison between the Government and the six self-governing homelands, but noted that it would not provide executive powers, only the right to make recommendations.

Meanwhile The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday said until dismantled apartheid, the Government would only be "tinkering" with the root cause of violence in South Africa.

Leaders

In a Press release to Sapa, in which he expressed "deep distress" at the unrest, especially at Uitenhage, he said he opposed and condemned "all forms of violence — that to uphold apartheid, and that to topple it."

But, he added, there "was much goodwill still around" and it was essential for the Government to:

- Sit down and talk with the authentic leaders of the people;

- Abolish the pass laws; and

- Announce definite plans to dismantle apartheid with a specific timetable for doing so.

Bishop Tutu said there were many who would then want to be involved in "such a process of reconstruction leading to political power sharing in a just, democratic and non-racial South Africa."

His statement reads:

"I am deeply distressed at the violence that has erupted, especially in Uitenhage.

"It is a very sad thing that 25 years after Sharpeville the authorities should still not have developed riot control methods that are not lethal that keep fatalities to a minimum.

"Most people must be filled with revulsion at the scenes of violence perpetrated by blacks on fellow blacks.

"We cannot comment on the underlying causes of the Uitenhage unrest because of the appointment of the Kanne-meyer Commission, but most reasonable people know that it was not outside agitators that were responsible, for agita-

tors can exploit only those situations that are exploitable.

"The fundamental cause of the unrest at Uitenhage and all the unrest in our beloved country is the vicious and unjust policy of apartheid. Until that is dismantled, everything the Government does will be a mere tinkering with peripheral matters.

"There is much goodwill still around. It is essential for the Government to sit down and talk with the authentic leaders of the people, to abolish the pass laws, to accept that all in South Africa are indeed South Africans and to announce definite plans to dismantle apartheid with a specific timetable for doing so.

"There are many who would then want to be involved in such a process of reconstruction leading to political power sharing in a just, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

"We are committed to that and oppose and condemn all forms of violence that to uphold apartheid, and that to topple it".

SOUTH AFRICA

OVERCROWDED PRISON FIGURES

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text] **THE** continuing disclosures of overcrowding at South African prisons were shocking and showed the authorities had failed to come to grips with the problem, Mr David Dalling, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton, said yesterday.

Mr Dalling was reacting to replies on overcrowding in prisons given to him in Parliament by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee, whose replies showed that the prisons were overcrowded by almost 40 percent, said overcrowding was "a relative concept".

He also said the accommodation figure for South African prisons was "determined against a broad norm, and the highest standards of hygiene and health are maintained".

His replies showed that 18 prisons were overcrowded by more than 100 percent and that the situation had not changed materially from last year when he replied to a similar question from Mr Dalling.

He said 78 527 prisoners could be accommodated in South Africa, but in December 1984 there were 107 946 prisoners in jail.

Last year, Mr Coetsee told Mr Dalling that 74 378 prisoners could be accommodated, but there were 105 509 prisoners in jail.

The most overcrowded prison was Durban Point, which was overcrowded by 224 percent. Last month a vicious gang fight at the Durban Point prison resulted in the death of two prisoners and the injury of 43 others.

Mr Coetsee said the overcrowding at Durban Point would be alleviated when the new Durban (Westville) prison was occupied during the next few months.

Other prisons with more than 100 percent overcrowding were: Allandale (102,1%), George Male (100,9%), Knysna (106,9%), Rawsonville (145,2%), East London Male (104,7%), Port Elizabeth Male (138,6%), Calvinia (102,5%), Kimberley Male (103,2%), Van Rhynsdorp (106,9%), Bloemfontein Male (127,6%), Pietersburg

Male (151,1%), Durban Central (117,3%), Empangeni Female (177,8%), Maritzburg Old (138,1%), Port Shepstone Male (148,3%), Stanger (107,8%) and Umzinto (129,3%).

Altogether 173 prisons were listed by Mr Coetsee as being overcrowded.

In his reply, he gave details of the construction of new prisons and plans for expansion of prison facilities.

Mr Dalling said it had to be realized that South Africa had a very high prison population compared to most Western countries. Instead of embarking on a substantial capital programme at a time when the country could least afford it, the authorities should take steps to reduce the prison population.

"We have to stop arrests and imprisonment for technical offences and we have to decriminalize the pass laws and other technical racial offences.

"More than 100 000 people are lodged in jails for between two days and two months.

"Moreover, it is high time the government addressed the issue of alternative service, such as community service and weekend service.

"Overcrowding of prisons not only stimulates violence, prison gangs and forced homosexuality, but it also makes rehabilitation very difficult," Mr Dalling said.

In his replies, Mr Coetsee said the estimated unit per prisoner per day was R8,65 in the 1984/5 financial year. In the 1985/6 financial year, R353,8-million has been budgeted for prisons.

He also said that 53 of the 171 approved posts for social workers in prisons were vacant, but this was partly alleviated by the employment of 156 auxiliary workers.

He said in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) that the average awaiting-trial prison population in South Africa ranged from 20 257 at the end of January to 16 406 at the end of November and 17 959 at the end of December.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW PLANS TO HELP HOMELESS GET UNDER WAY

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 12 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Franz Kruger]

[Text]

EAST LONDON — People living in the bush behind the Ruth Belonsky pool in Parkside have elected a committee to represent them.

The election took place at a meeting held yesterday at the edge of the settlement.

The meeting was called by the welfare organisation, Afesis, and the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa). Also present were representatives of the South African Defence Force's Civic Affairs unit.

The five committee members are Mrs Winnie Sinxoto, Mrs Grace Limikaya, Mrs Margaret Lolwana, Mr Tax Ngwendu and Mr Play Harold.

The Rev Eddie Leeuw, of the Nederduitse Sendingkerk and Afesis, said the meeting had also decided to launch two programmes to aid the people living in the area.

One programme would seek to meet the people's short-term needs for food, clothing, blankets, water and medical care.

The other would try to provide a permanent place to stay and sort out reference book problems. A meeting be-

tween the committee and the welfare organisation involved would be held today to thrash out details.

Mr Leeuw issued an appeal to the public for donations of food, blankets or clothing to help the bush-dwellers.

Mr F. P. Barendse, the secretary of Santa, said the people had denied they were eating cats, as had been reported. They also denied a report in a weekend newspaper that there was a colony of children living on their own in the area.

Mr Leeuw confirmed a meeting had been held between a delegation of clergymen and municipal health officials last week.

They would be reporting back to the officials once they had established the population of the area.

The committee would survey the settlement, to establish how many people lived there and to find the sick so they could be given medical attention.

"Everything will go through the committee," Mr Leeuw said. "Any aid we collect will be handed over to them to distribute."

Mr Barendse said Santa had become involved because there was a lot

of TB in the area. The malnutrition and general lack of hygiene that was rife was a cause of TB.

Mr J. R. Kluyt, chairman of Santa, also denied that people were eating cats. "We know it's not true. The people here won't eat dirty things," he said.

Representatives of the Department of Health and Welfare of the House of Representatives also visited the site yesterday.

They would not comment, however, on what their impressions had been or what they planned to do about the situation.

CSO: 3400/912

SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN STILL LAGS BEHIND IN PUBLIC AMENITIES DESEGREGATION

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 85 p 16

[Article by Crystelle Smuts]

[Text]

DESPITE yesterday's historic decision by the Durban City Council to call for open trading in the city, Durban is lagging behind Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg when it comes to the removal of racial discrimination from its public amenities.

A Daily News survey of South Africa's major cities has revealed that while some cities are in step with, or even ahead of changing attitudes caused by the new political dispensation in the country, others still have a long way to go in opening their public facilities to all their citizens.

In the survey a look was taken at what restrictions there are on the use of amenities controlled by city councils. These include parks, swimming pools, libraries, buses and public toilets.

Topping the list of cities moving away from racial discrimination is Cape Town with a very firm and long standing policy adopted by its city council that all facilities should be open to all races.

"It is our view that the city council's existence as a local government body is based on the rates paid by ratepayers, some of whom are white and some not. We believe any resident can make use of any of the facilities," a council spokesman said.

"The only changes which occur in this policy, are those occasioned by Government legislation," he said.

In Pietermaritzburg most facilities are open for all races, except for swimming pools, according to an official in the Town Clerk's Department.

The city has swimming pools in the residential areas for whites, Coloureds and Indians which are for the exclusive use of those residents, except during bona fide swimming galas when the organisers who rent the pool can decide who they want to admit.

Buses in the Capital are mixed, apart from the black bus companies operating on the routes to the black

townships, and public toilets are open to all.

The city's parks and main library are shared by all people, while the separate residential areas have their own parks and libraries used mainly by people living in the area.

Durban has separate bus services for whites and blacks. Attempts to segregate the buses have failed so far.

Swimming pools in white areas are restricted to whites only, except during galas or club meetings when the organisers decide who can use the pools. But the Indian and Coloured Local Affairs Committees decided about two years ago swimming pools in their areas should be open to anybody, said Mr Errol Scarr, director of parks, beaches and recreation.

Durban's parks have always been open to all residents. Notices restricting park benches to people of specific race groups were removed in 1976. Public toilets are open to all people.

The only restriction

on the city's libraries is that users must be ratepayers, residents or employed in the borough. Ticketholders can borrow books at any of the libraries in any of the residential areas, says the chief librarian, Mrs Margaret Kennedy.

In Johannesburg swimming pools are for whites only and pools for other race groups are provided in their residential areas.

Parks are open to all, but public toilets are not shared. Separate facilities are provided for different race groups. Toilet facilities provided by private enterprise are, however, mostly open to all.

Whites, Indians and Coloureds share Johannesburg's buses, but a separate service is provided for blacks.

In Pretoria the bus services, swimming pools and public toilets are not shared. Some toilets provided by private enterprise are open and separate pools are available in residential areas.

The city has more than 200 parks, of which all but 17 are

open for all people.

"Some are more controlled than others or are restricted for a specific reason, such as historic reasons or a high density population of one group in an area," a council spokesman said.

The libraries too, are not shared. Students belonging to other than white race groups are allowed to use the main public library, but for the rest, separate facilities are provided.

The Bloemfontein city council provide a white bus service, while private companies operate bus services for Coloureds and blacks.

Libraries and swimming pools in white areas are for whites only, while the Coloureds have a separate library in their area and a new sporting complex under construction which will have a pool.

Parks are open to all races and the spokesman for the council was not aware of any restrictions on the public toilets.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO CHECK NORTHERN BORDER POPULATION DRAIN

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 85 p 8

[Text]

PIETERSBURG: Government efforts to stabilise the country's sparsely-populated northern border region, although hampered by a prolonged drought and the economic recession, appear to have achieved a measure of success.

This emerged from meetings between a Government task force and border committees, which highlighted these trends:

- The population drain along the border has been checked, and there are enough farmers between Ellisras and Messina to consolidate all land into economically viable units, according to Mr Flip Rademan of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- Low-interest rate loans are available for drought-ravaged farmers to restock their cattle ranches now that good rains have improved prospects for reasonable winter grazing.

- Financial help for new border farmers will continue.

- Considerable progress has been made with the improvement of infrastructure, such

as roads, electricity, schools, commercial facilities and communication networks.

- There are no serious security problems, according to a Defence Force spokesman.

Farmers have been able to convey their complaints to the Government via the task force.

These have centred mainly on alleged administrative delays in the handling of loan applications, the continuing rise in costs, and a law which only provides for financial aid for border farmers actually occupying their land.

Mr Jack Klaff, of Messina, summarised the dilemma of the border farmer when he pointed out that it cost the average beef producer R8 000 to send 100 cattle to Pretoria or Johannesburg by train.

He appealed for the establishment of local abattoirs, and the lifting of certain marketing restrictions.

Brigadier M. Fourie, of the Defence Force's Northern Transvaal Command, pointed out that good co-operation existed between the army and border communities, with a high

percentage of reserve force men already involved in military training.

"Cattle thefts and illegal immigrants crossing the border are at present our most serious problems," he said, adding that the electrification of security fences and extensions to the region's radio network were priorities.

There is evidence that both Messina and Louis Trichardt have developed notably since being declared official growth points in terms of the Government's decentralisation incentive scheme.

A master plan has been devised to make Alldays an important commercial centre within two years.

Government personnel have already settled there to implement the plan.

Special attention is also being given to Thabazimbi and Ellisras.

But it is clear that the economy will no longer allow for a R100 million hand-out, such as occurred at the peak of the border exodus in 1979-80.

CSO: 3400/914

SOUTH AFRICA

POPULATION WARNING: GROWTH COULD HAMPER ECONOMY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

THE staggering population increase is putting tremendous pressure on South Africa's economic growth rate.

Even if the economy could have achieved an annual growth rate of 3,6% between 1977 and 1987, about 2,4-million people would be jobless in 1987.

Yesterday, Dr Jan Visser, executive director of the National Productivity Institute (NPI), told delegates attending the P-E Corporate Services conference on production and productivity management in Johannesburg, that "by the end of 1984, with only three years to go, SA's average annual growth rate was 2,7%".

SA's annual economic growth rate of 3% between 1972 and 1983, however, compared well with those in many other countries.

The US managed 2,4%, the UK 1,2%, Japan 4,2, West Germany 2% and Switzerland only 0,5% during the same period.

A most crucial problem in SA was to control population growth.

Official productivity figures for 1984 were not yet available but the NPI estimated that labour productivity in manufacturing had increased by a satisfactory rate of 4,8% in 1984, after a decline of 2,3% in 1983.

This was especially encouraging when it was considered that the

average employment levels remained virtually unchanged between 1983 and 1984.

Average remuneration per employee increased by 13,6% in 1984, still higher than was desirable and substantially higher than the inflation rate of 11,7% in 1984.

As a result of both the increase in labour productivity and wages, unit labour cost (increase in salary and wages per unit produced) increased by 8,4% in manufacturing in 1984.

Historical trends regarding production, employment, labour productivity and wage rates in manufacturing showed that by the end of the third quarter of 1984, labour productivity was almost 5,1% higher than in the same period in 1983.

This was the net result of an increase in production of 4,6% and a decline in employment of 0,5%.

At the same time, employees earned on average about 12,5% more than in the same quarter in 1983.

On a wider level, more optimistic labour productivity performances were registered in 1984.

Labour productivity in the non-agricultural goods producing sector increased by 3,1%, after a decline of 0,9% in 1983.

This sector comprised mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water and gas.

SOUTH AFRICA

KWAZULU TO OFFER FIVE JOBS TO DOCTORS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

THE KwaZulu Government will offer another five jobs to post-graduate doctors to do a two-year vocational training course in primary health care from January 1 next year.

The KwaZulu Secretary for Health, Dr Darryl Hackman, made the announcement this week at a cocktail party in an Umhlanga hotel.

The occasion was to launch officially South Africa's first vocational training course for doctors which started in January this year when five doctors were accepted to specialise in family and primary health care at the Edendale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg.

The party was hosted by the South African Academy for Family Practice/Primary Care. Its national president, Dr Basil Jaffe, said South Africa was 30 years behind a number of other countries in promoting vocational training for doctors.

He complimented the KwaZulu Government on joining the academy in launching the vocational training programme.

The national co-ordinator of the vocational training programme, Dr John Smith, said that improving family health care where there was a lack of doctors in rural areas was vital.

"There is no better way in working for peaceful change in South Africa than by providing an effective family health service," he said.

The secretary of the academy, Dr Bruce Sparks, said his organisation, which was formed in 1980, aimed at improving the quality of doctors who went into private practice soon after qualifying.

"We believe that they should be given vocational training in primary health care so that they can be effective family practitioners," he said. "We have launched this training scheme and we already have five doctors who work at a hospital, in private practice and rural areas.

"After two years, they qualify with their masters, but most important, we equip them better to serve as family doctors."

CSO: 3400/914

SOUTH AFRICA

SECRECY OVER NATION'S FUEL TRANSACTIONS TO BE RELAXED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 85 p 14

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The secrecy classification and the ban on publishing information concerning the Republic's petroleum and crude oil transactions is to be relaxed in terms of the Petroleum Products Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The suspicion caused by the secrecy of oil transactions was the reason for substituting sections of the Act, according to an explanatory memorandum accompanying the Bill.

Instead the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs was empowered "to effect secrecy only when in his opinion it appears to be necessary".

The clause which bans publication and establishes secrecy of such fuel transactions is to be deleted from the Act entirely and replaced by a clause setting out the new discretionary powers of

the Minister.

A spokesman for the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs stressed that the Bill would tighten measures to ensure that the Act was not circumvented.

The Minister would be able to "prevent the circumvention of the provisions of the Act relating to secrecy" and enforce penalties and jurisdictional measures in this regard.

Further amendments to the Act will empower the Minister to regulate as well as penalise certain business practices, such as the service charges on fuel and its sale prices.

He will also be able to regulate the supply of any petroleum products to a business or outlet.

A spokesman for the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs said yesterday the intention behind the amendment to the Act would not affect the basic provisions secrecy on oil matters relating

to sources of supply and other important matters.

The change in the law would merely mean that where the Minister considered there was a necessity for secrecy he would be able to promulgate regulations in terms of enabling legislation, instead of having to rely on the extremely rigid provisions of the Act as it stood at present.

It would then be up to the Minister to decide which matters would be in the national interest to keep secret, and where the law as it stood could be relaxed.

"Matters such as the sources of supply of our fuel requirements will still obviously be protected through the regulations," he said.

But with the present very rigid provisions of the law, it was felt that it was desirable to empower the Minister to formulate the regulations himself.

CSO: 3400/848

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN FOUNDATION CRITICIZED INACTION, GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 85 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Further delays in scrapping the most objectionable facets of apartheid are causing South Africa avoidable harm — and private sector impatience at Government inaction is growing, according to the director-general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour.

In hard-hitting addresses to the annual general meeting of the SAF in Cape Town yesterday, both Mr Sorour and the president, Mr Ted Pavitt, emphasised the intense criticism in business circles of the Government's economic and political programmes.

In his address Mr Pavitt underlined some of the private sector's criticisms of Government policies.

Consultation

"After more than 30 years of prescriptive politics, the Government has become unaccustomed to consultation. The Government rules by decree rather than through consultation with the popular leaders in all communities and fields of endeavour," he said.

In his address Mr Sorour stressed the growing anger in business circles with present Government policies.

The politicians had chosen to play far too much to the local gallery, he said.

Both Mr Pavitt and Mr Sorour, however, credited the Government with taking significant steps away from the political stagnation of the past.

"We do not underestimate the resistance to change existing in the White electorate and we appreciate the courage and degree of risk the Government has taken to institute the first tentative steps in a programme of reform," Mr Pavitt said.

"They accuse Government of having their priorities wrong for too long, of profligate spending of time and resources on ideological politicking while neglecting the country's economic and international interests," Mr Sorour said.

Advice

"They find the Government unprepared to consider information and take advice from outside its own official sources and they resent now again having to pay the piper while not being able to call much of the tune," he said.

Speaking on the international scene, Mr Pavitt said South Africa has "seldom, if ever, found itself in a more unenviable situation than at present.

"International condemnation about policies has reached new peaks. Anti-South African campaigns are increasing and have undoubtedly had more significant successes than

ever before," he said.

Mr Sorour said there was greater impatience at the slow pace of political change, even among South Africa's most sympathetic well-wishers.

Hinted

"The Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts used to be the prime targets of the anti-apartheid attacks and for four years the Government has hinted at their removal," Mr Sorour added.

"The anti-apartheid campaigners, reading the signs, made good use of the time given them to discount the significance of the Acts, so that their removal now will make little international impact," he said.

"They stay ahead while the political and bureaucratic machines in South Africa plod along several steps behind," he noted.

At the same time this campaign had focussed a great deal of attention on South Africa — "and this offered certain opportu-

nities," he said.

Defusing

"Now is the time when the scrapping of some apartheid legislation would be snapped up by the news-hungry media and could have a substantial defusing effect on the disinvestment campaign," Mr Sorour said.

Mr Pavitt said countries like the US and other major trading partners of South Africa had for years practised a policy of constructive engagement towards the Republic.

"The question is how long they will be able to continue in that way without a supportive response from South Africa," Mr Pravitt stressed.

"For too long South Africa has taken the goodwill and co-operation of its friends abroad for granted, has underestimated our extreme reliance on them and has repeatedly put our foreign relations at risk for internal political reasons," he said.

Important

Mr Pravitt said it was important to bear in mind that imports and exports amounted to between 60 and 70 percent of the country's gross national product.

SOUTH AFRICA

VIABILITY OF NEW BLACK TOWNSHIP KHAYELITSHA EXAMINED

Study Proposals

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 6 Mar 85 p 13

[Text] THE new black township of Khayelitsha on the Cape Flats represented "a decisive break" in housing policy, but the rigid application of influx control risked giving it "the image of a prison camp".

This is one of the points made in a study of Khayelitsha which the Institute of Race Relations' Cape Western region has sent to the Government.

The study puts forward a series of concrete proposals to prevent Khayelitsha's becoming another political, social and economic disaster.

The author of the study, Professor George Ellis, says that although the construction of Khayelitsha represents a change in policy, its conception has been clouded by earlier statements that all Africans in the region will be moved there against their will.

Futhermore, Prof Ellis argues, its location 35km from the centre of Cape Town will cause major transport problems for its inhabitants.

The paper points to a number of hopeful signs, however, among them the official statements that 99-year leasehold will be extended to Khayelitsha and the so-called coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape ended. Prof Ellis also refers to hints that moves to Khayelitsha will be voluntary.

If this proves to be indeed the case, and if a new railway line and other facilities are built, "Khayelitsha could even be accepted as a new township providing desperately needed housing for the Africans in the region", Prof Ellis says.

However, he argues, steps need to be taken to overcome Khayelitsha's disadvantages and "minimise the effects of the major town-planning error of placing a large township of the poorest members of the community in an isolated area a large distance away from existing amenities and employment opportunities".

In addition to rapidly implementing the leasehold promise, replacing leasehold with freehold as soon as possible, and implementing the so-called coloured

labour preference decision the proposals put forward by Prof Ellis include:

- Categorical confirmation that no one will be forced to move to Khayelitsha against their will, and that it is not the intention to move people there from the existing townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

- Removing the freeze on development in the existing townships, including the freeze on needed extensions to 17 schools.

- Extending 99-year leasehold to existing townships.

- Spending money to repair housing and amenities there, and allow the private sector to build houses on empty plots both in the townships and in the "buffer zones" on their borders: for example, there are at least 2 600 sites that could be used for housing in these townships so that at least their potential occupants will not have to move all the way out to Khayelitsha.

- Using the opportunity provided by Khayelitsha to give an amnesty to existing squatters and "illegal" residents by legalising their situation.

- Subsidising rents at an affordable level, because Khayelitsha's location so far away will aggravate poverty by pushing up transport costs.

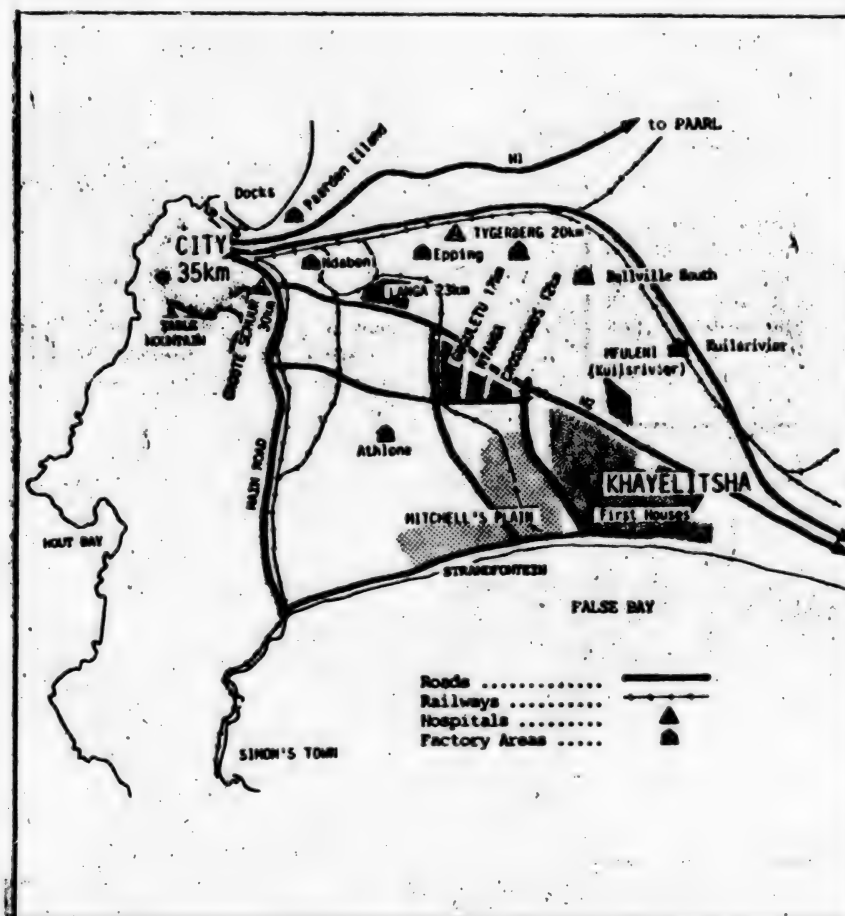
- Replacing rigid building codes with flexible standards which would allow people to choose their own materials (zinc or wood, for example) to extend the core houses provided.

- Providing adequate shops for basic needs.

- Encouraging private taxis and constructing the proposed rail link with Cape Town as soon as possible.

- Providing major subsidies to transport on a long-term basis.

Prof Ellis acknowledges that the cost of his proposals will be extremely high, but he contends that they are necessitated by apartheid ideology's choice of this particular area for low-income housing.



Survey of Controversy Surrounding Inception

Durban DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 Mar 85 p 10

[Article by Sue Denny]

[Text]

Khayelitsha — "New Home" — has been described by its proponents, the government, as a new city providing accommodation for the Cape Peninsula's blacks and for natural annual growth. But some of its residents and opponents of the scheme have said it is a "new hell," a "crazy and disastrous move" and a danger to the flora and fauna in the area.

The state's original intention was to accommodate at Khayelitsha the entire black population of the Peninsula. This included the established

townships of Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga, the mushrooming Crossroads squatter camp and residents of townships in Paarl and Stellenbosch.

The idea was that the areas they vacated would eventually be taken over by whites.

All black people in the Peninsula should eventually be resident in Khayelitsha, Dr Piet Koornhof, the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, told Parliament on April 11 last year.

Opposition

Opposition to the township — 29 km from the centre of Cape Town in the Swartklip-Drift Sands area between Mitchell's Plain and Macassar on the False Bay coast — has come from all sides.

People who did not want to be moved to the new area, civic bodies, church groups, trade unions and conservationists, among others, voiced their disapproval.

The first announcement on Khayelitsha, that 3 530 ha of government land would be made available — of which 1 070 ha could be developed — was made in a joint statement on March 14, 1983, by Dr Koornhof (now a member of the President's Council), and Mr E. B. Lubelwane, then chairman of the Cape Town Community Council.

Their statement said about 1 000 legal black families in the Peninsula would be allowed to build shelters within the next month (by mid-April, 1983) as part of a self-help scheme.

A total of R9,7 million would be made available from the National Housing Fund to start the project, and the possibility of sectional title would also be investigated, the statement said.

Preference

In Parliament on March 31, 1983, Dr Koornhof reaffirmed the government's belief in the Western Cape as a white and coloured preference area, and said no further increase in the density of black residential areas would take place in the Peninsula.

On the same day, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, said the creation of Khayelitsha would mean that a 2 500

site KTC self-help scheme promised by Dr Koornhof in February, 1983, would not go ahead. However, the first 200 sites already allocated would be allowed to remain.

Reaction to the township gained momentum.

Professor David De-war, Professor of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Cape Town, said that apart from two positive aspects — more land and development for blacks and the possibility of security of tenure — the scheme was disastrous.

"It is impossible to create a 'city' by taking the poorest people and sticking them away," he said.

Problematic

Mr Trevor Manual, then spokesman for the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee and present Western Cape secretary for the United Democratic Front, said the scheme was problematic.

"Which is the greater of two evils — not building houses, or building them so far away?"

Conservationists expressed disappointment about the siting of Khayelitsha in the Driftsands Nature Reserve.

Mr Cliff Shears, an honorary nature conservation officer, said there was no doubt that people in the township would "slaughter" game in the reserve.

Mr Barry Low, chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Wildlife Society of South Africa, said on June 8, 1983, it was "a crying shame" that development was taking place at Khayelitsha and estimated that some of the dune scrub was several hundred years old. He said the area was very sensitive and very important, and contained much coastal shrub, dune shrub and coastal fynbos.

On the same day, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, announced in the Cape Provincial Council that the Department of Nature and Environmental Affairs would do everything to help in the scientific capture of game and their removal to a place of safety.

This would prevent the poaching of about 80 confined animals, or their capture in snares, he said.

On May 25, 1983, Dr Koornhof announced in Parliament that all residents in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu would eventually be moved to Khayelitsha. He said the government believed that people in existing black areas would move voluntarily to the new area, and as the township developed, the government would consider moving other population groups into former black townships.

Political row

A political row ensued.

Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), reacting to Dr Koornhof's announcement the next day, said in a statement the plan was a "crazy and disastrous move which would cause uncertainty and frustration in the black townships."

He warned Dr Koornhof that "he should not let his ideological zeal blind him to the fact that he is playing with fire." He said the minister's new era for black people in the Western Cape was "nothing but a new era in the callous and inhumane treatment they have to endure."

Squatters were divided on whether they should move to Khayelitsha or not.

On May 31, 1983, 169 KTC squatters living in the old Nyanga beer hall said they were not prepared to move. They were due to have been moved by the Western

Cape Administration Board the following day.

However, a group of 48 KTC families then living in Langa, had agreed to move there, Mr G. Mahubela, a spokesman for the KTC action committee was quoted as saying.

The first

The first residents of the township were Mr Anderson Xhala, 35, and his family. They moved into No 1, Khayelitsha on June 6, 1983. Mr Xhala, an unemployed former KTC camp squatter, was reported as saying at the time that though the township was very far and it would be difficult for him to travel to work — if he found a job — "my family and I stayed with my father and his eight children before moving to KTC, and I suppose this is better".

Early in June, 1983, a subsidised bus service — consisting of 12 routes between the central areas of the Peninsula and Khayelitsha — was instituted. Commuters pay the same amount from Khayelitsha to Cape Town as from Crossroads, which is 20 km from the city.

A total of 30 families had been moved by June 14, 1983. Three days later, the Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, said medical facilities at both Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain were hopelessly inadequate.

However, on June 29, 1983, it was reported that the first Divisional Council clinic had been opened for a full day and two half days per week, providing facilities for 200 residents.

Shawco (Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation) started a weekly personal health service from a mobile clinic in July that year, as the Divisional Council only provided a

preventive health service.

A month later, Shawco was banned from Khayelitsha, and the government announced that it would provide the necessary services.

However, in answer to a question in Parliament on September 3, Dr Koornhof said the only medical workers in the township were three nurses.

Health centre

On November 8 last year, the Treasury agreed to provide R2 million in 1985 for a community health centre at Khayelitsha to cater for 60 000 people.

By August 12, 1983, 115 zinc homes had been erected at Khayelitsha and opposition to the township continued.

Bodies which rejected it included the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, the Cape Town Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Urban Foundation.

During September, 1983, Khayelitsha residents told local newspaper reporters that the township was "a new hell", and that the houses were "chicken hoks," "matchboxes," "rabbit hutches" and "pigstyes."

One resident called it "the wild place."

"It's just like Robben Island here. You don't see a main road, only sand and bushes," according to a report in the Cape Times.

The main Crossroads leader — there are estimated to be nine — Crossroads Committee chairman, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, reportedly told Mr Bezuidenhout on November 10, 1983, that the squatter camp's 20 000 residents would not move to Khayelitsha.

Small Business Development Corporation projects in Guguletu and Langa, and extensions to schools in existing

townships and Urban Foundation housing plans were halted by the government on December 1, 1983.

A symbol

By March, 1984, more than 90 per cent of Crossroads residents considering themselves eligible to be relocated to Khayelitsha were not prepared to move there, according to a survey at Crossroads by a research team of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty in South Africa.

The then Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, said on March 27 last year the 250 000 residents of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu would have to move to Khayelitsha.

This was reiterated by Dr Koornhof in Parliament on April 11, and on April 27 by Mr P. W. Botha, who also added that the removals would not occur forcibly or overnight.

Crossroads was a "symbol of defiance and anarchy and should be de-established as soon as possible," Dr Morrison said on May 3 last year.

However, in a major policy shift, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, announced last month that 99-year leasehold rights had been extended to the Cape Peninsula. This includes Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Khayelitsha. He also announced that facilities at Crossroads would be upgraded.

This means that among those eligible to go to Khayelitsha are 8 000 "legal" backyard residents in the three townships (Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu) and 3 000 registered Crossroads families.

The first Khayelitsha

residents — who had been living there for over a year — moved into core houses on October 6 last year, and the first Crossroads squatters moved there on November 9. There is no electricity in the first 5 000 homes — due to be com-

pleted by the middle of this month.

By March 6, 225 families had been moved to the township, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in Cape Town.

First Phase Ready Next Month

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 18 Mar 85 p 13

[Article by Sue Denny]

[Text]

THE first phase of the Government's "new home" for blacks in the Cape Peninsula, Khayelitsha, will be completed by next month.

It is envisaged that in 10 years, Khayelitsha will consist of four towns, each with four villages. About 40 000 houses are expected to accommodate 250 000 to 300 000 residents.

Khayelitsha is about 30 kilometres from Cape Town on the False Bay coast, in the Swartklip/Driftsands area between Mitchell's Plain and Macassar.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town, the first phase — 5 000 sub-economic core houses and a resources centre — will be built at the township by April at a cost of R18 million.

The houses, which are 27m², consist of two rooms and "bathroom", which contains a toilet and basin, but no shower or bath.

The Government's original intention was to accommodate at Khayelitsha the entire black population of the Peninsula

— including the main townships of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu, and the Old Crossroads, New Crossroads and KTC squatter camps.

However, last month the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced that 99-year leasehold had been extended to the estimated 250 000 residents of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, and that facilities at Crossroads would be upgraded.

This effectively means that 8 000 families who legally live in the backyards of homes in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, and 3 000 registered Crossroads families, will go to Khayelitsha.

More than 700 families have moved to Khayelitsha since the first family — who had been living there for more than a year — moved into a core house in October last year.

A resources and training centre has been built where residents will soon be able to buy subsidised building materials, obtain technical advice and receive training in building skills to help them to add

on to their houses, which can be extended to 80m².

Public telephones, a mobile post office, a temporary clinic and a police station are already operating.

The Treasury is to provide R2 million this year to build a community health centre capable of treating 60 000 people, to replace the temporary clinic.

More than 1 000 children are attending two primary schools and a temporary creche, but 11 primary and four high schools will eventually be built.

A rail link is being built and should be completed in 18 months.

On a site adjacent to Khayelitsha, 8 000 site and service (water and garbage disposal) stands of 80m² are being prepared, and some residents have already built shacks there.

The last town in the scheme — at the coast — will be for people in the higher income bracket. All plots will face the sea.

A seaside resort for all residents of Khayelitsha is being built incorporating the flora in the area.

SOUTH AFRICA

DIFFERENCES, HOSTILITIES BETWEEN BLACK RADICAL FACTIONS EXAMINED

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Apr 85 pp 8-12

[Article by Beatrice Hollyer]

[Text]

WITS University's medical school has a good name, and budding dramatic artists head for UCT, but when it comes to politics the educational institution with the most awesome reputation is Robben Island. It has its formal component: hot-headed youths with a Standard Six have emerged from a sojourn there with a degree or even two. But the extraordinary part of the course used to be the informal seminars, where politicians of varying points of view who had run foul of the State were granted, at its expense, audiences with political gurus of almost mystical status... Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki... names that had become virtual mantras in black politics.

Robben Island's students graduated having had the unique opportunity of arguing fine points of ideology, tactics and strategy with men who had laid the ground-work on the subject. Often they left with a lot less respect for their professors than they had arrived with, but that's how it goes at universities. For such a provocative and popular course, it was left alone a long time. Then, three years ago, the senior lecturers were moved to Pollsmoor Prison and everything changed. But by then the graduates were out and causing new kinds of trouble.

One of them is Saths Cooper, a man of considerable charm and presence whose style was dubbed "radical sleek" by the Financial Mail. Still only 34, Cooper was one of the young standard-bearers of Black Consciousness in its heyday in the early seventies. He was admitted to Robben Island in 1976 together with eight other student leaders who'd been involved in SASO, the student's movement started by Steve Biko, and in the BC-inspired Black People's Convention. All nine were found guilty of terrorism, even though none of

them had actually *done* anything beyond agitate and organise. When he got out in 1982, Cooper found a political home in AZAPO, which had been formed in 1978 out of the ashes of the 1977 clamp-down on BC organisations and Biko's death in detention in the same year.

Cooper became deputy president of Azapo, where he remained until the end of last year. He didn't stand for re-election at Azapo's December congress. His explanation is that he needs some time for his personal life and his work as a psychologist at Johannesburg's Tara hospital. Although his current profile is so low as to be invisible, it's not likely that Cooper's prodigious political vitality has faded. The evidence indicates that those energies are now going into the National Forum, of which more later.

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By the time Cooper was welcomed into Azapo's ranks, the organisation was already showing the symptoms of serious problems. Some of these arose from the way it had been almost scraped together, without natural leadership or a clear political programme. Then Biko's basic Black Consciousness doctrine — only ten years old when Azapo was formed — wasn't getting the input it needed to develop.

The BC definition of "Black" as a political description of "all those who are oppressed and exploited" had always been problematic, and called for some fairly fancy linguistic manoeuvring.

The phenomenon of "collaborators", for instance — blacks who identified themselves with the white establishment — had been dealt with by Biko by applying the

label "non-white" to blacks who raided townships in camouflage gear, carried out pass raids and stood for election as powerless mayors. Even in Biko's time this wasn't a popular trick, and its logic isn't exactly elegant. He might as well have called them "non-black", since they denied their political "Blackness" by their actions. The trend which developed to refer to these people simply as sell-outs and stooges was good for protest meetings, but failed to actually address the issue.

Azapo was also — and still is — torn by disagreement over exactly what the "limited" role of whites who want to ally themselves with black liberation should be. Some wanted to exclude whites altogether, while others thought whites should be accepted on an individual basis.

By the end of the seventies, BC was ripe for an infusion of political content that would give it the coherence and direction it had come to need.



At this delicate stage there re-appeared on the scene Dr Neville Alexander. His academic career had been interrupted by ten years on Robben Island followed by five years under a banning order, which expired in 1979.

Alexander has powerful organisational skills, a compelling ability to adjust the tone and style of his speech to his audience, and a developed intelligence that shines through his eyes and has gained him a reputation for awesome brilliance. Some people don't understand what he's saying and are dazzled simply by his articulacy. Others understand it, don't like it, and admire his intellect anyway. Some — and how many will become important — both understand it and like it.

Neville Alexander brought to the floundering BC wing of black politics his analysis based on class and race, initially baptised "racial capitalism." It was this analysis that was to take BC down altogether new roads.

This intersection is easily overlooked by the casual observer. Despite the strident reports coming from its more extreme fringes, the movement that has its roots in BC is more than a bunch of rabble-rousers whose bottom line is merely anti-white racism. Under the BC umbrella are many whose beliefs are strongly African Nationalist, but also a number, Marxist in ideology, whose goal is the overthrow of capitalism (what they refer to as the "profit system") and the creation of a socialist republic, and who understand the leaders of

this revolution to be the black workers.

Azapo itself has been widely accused of being a kind of political jack-in-the-box, leaping up and trying to frighten people when issue buttons — like the Kennedy visit — are pressed, but dormant most of the time. In fact Kennedy's visit was the first time many whites had even heard of Azapo, thanks to SATV's eagerness to offer the spotlight to anyone who shared its loathing of the smooth senator. Some of the grounds for Azapo's protests were unclear ("CIA"?), but the gist of the message got across: anti-capitalist, anti-liberal, anti foreign fingers dabbling in the Azanian pie. So okay. We know what Azapo's anti. But what are they for?

Azapo currently represents the African Nationalist shade of BC opinion, Ishmael Mkhabela, formerly Azapo's publicity secretary and now its president, says: "The struggle must be won or lost by the black community, by the oppressed and exploited themselves. Some may hope for freedom from outside, but they forget their responsibility for their own liberation."

Mkhabela doesn't come right out and say liberation will only be achieved once capitalism has been overthrown. Instead, he stresses the importance of solidarity, saying that all "forces in the struggle" must combine to seek out the way ahead. On the question of the government's reform initiatives, he says: "It is much more important that talks are between the forces in the liberation struggle, rather than rush to gain the ear and favour of the master. There is nothing to suggest the transference of power, or to suggest black majority rule, in the process which is being offered to black people."

He argues that the government seeks only to consolidate its power when it offers negotiation and discussion forums. "The move is towards destroying the ideological and moral basis of the struggle, because if they succeed in co-opting their vicious enemies, who will there be to say the government is pursuing a hostile policy?" In a clear reference to the idea of talks between the government and the ANC, Mkhabela says no liberation organisation can take it upon itself to talk to the government, especially when the main problem isn't on any proposed agenda: "We have not been called upon to sit down and discuss fundamental issues which will affect the position held by the white community, that is the position of power, and actually transfer power to the exploited and oppressed."

So Azapo spells out its goal simply as black majority rule.



In November 1982, Azapo was the only legal, national liberation organisation in the country. Neville Alexander sat down with Azapo top dogs — notably Saths Cooper and other BC luminaries recently back from Robben Island — and discussed forming a United Front, a body that could formulate a common strategy to oppose the new constitution. Those involved say they didn't think it wise for Azapo to call a conference, as the BC "stigma" would put off groupings traditionally affiliated to ANC-type "non-racialism." They say a plan for a committees of notables" to call the initial conference was under way when it was "hijacked" by Allan Boesak, who used the occasion of the launch of the revived Transvaal Indian Congress to call for a United Democratic Front.

The United Democratic Front was duly launched in Cape Town in August 1983. Meanwhile Neville Alexander, Azapo and others had joined forces to create the National Forum, launched at Hammanskraal in June 1983. Saths Cooper was convenor, doubts about the prominence of BC types in the NF lineup having presumably been rendered pointless by the emergence of the UDF.

Neville Alexander delivered the keynote address at the NF launch. He said whites who wanted to contribute to the struggle had their place, working in their own communities, but that the black working class had to be acknowledged by all as the leaders. He said apartheid was simply a socio-political expression of the system of racial capitalism, and opposition to apartheid was therefore no more than a point of departure.

"Racial capitalism" was spelt out as the system by which the state maintains its economic hegemony by means of racial oppression, but the term confused many and required so much discussion there was danger it would occupy the entire arena. National Forum includes in its membership several organisations whose position is more Africanist than workerist, and perhaps it was largely for the sake of peace that the innovative concept of racial capitalism was dropped in National Forum's updated manifesto in favour of the more general "racism and capitalism."

National Forum, in its emphasis on the dominant place in the struggle of the black working class, breached BC orthodoxy for the first time. It offers a "broad-left" alliance of BC and socialism. Its manifesto, however, is unequivocally socialist. National Forum has been presented in the media as the inheritor of Black Consciousness to the extent that its socialist programme has passed almost entirely

without comment. This distortion of the facts, like all attempts to keep the truth from ourselves, will probably turn out to have been a short-sighted approach.

National Forum was intended as a think-tank, a body that would discuss and formulate policy which would be put into practice by its member organisations. It declared ambition to be an open forum where a wide variety of points of view could be aired was doomed with the emergence of the UDF, waving aloft its own "unity" banners. Mud was slung with vigour by both sides. It was no secret that those inclining towards the new alliance of BC with socialism were contemptuous of the UDF's "issue-based" politics. As UDF leaders occupied the Durban British Consulate they were dismissed as "stunt artists" and "newspaper tigers." (The fumbling British Labour Party MP Donald Anderson, who unwisely got himself entangled in the consulate imbroglio, could have warned Teddy Kennedy that the UDF wasn't the whole story).

It was around this time that Zinzi Mandela, whose family credentials are about as ANC as anyone could wish for, denounced the NF's architects as "ideologically lost political bandits". She was evidently not referring only to their "betrayal" of the ANC but also sneering at their resolutely anti-Soviet stance. Those in the NF believe the liberation movement must be indigenous in genesis and autonomous in operation, a position which can be effectively argued as either a strength or a weakness — independent or isolationist. Zinzi Mandela was later said to have recanted, but her UDF loyalties were nevertheless emblazoned on her sweatshirt at a recent rally.

It's not all political bickering, either. Differences of ideology and affiliation have for some months now been expressed in open warfare. Student movements aligned to the UDF on the one hand and to Azapo and National Forum on the other have been the most volatile in reaction to their differences, and campuses and student hostels have regularly been the scenes of knife battles, stabbings and persecutions by both sides.

For all Bishop Tutu's entreaties, there is no chance of unity in black opposition politics while these sharp differences persist — and there's no reason why they shouldn't, since they are fundamental in character.

The UDF hates NF for turning its back on the Freedom Charter, the UDF's sole formal manifesto and cherished by it as the embodiment — practically the stone tablets — of the liberation movement. Followers of the Freedom Charter are understood to have their political roots in the ANC. The government was only the first of many to describe the UDF as a front for the ANC, and the movement recently received the public blessing of Nelson Mandela and his jailed ANC comrades. The UDF has continued the ANC policy of admitting people of all race classifications as equal partners in the liberation struggle.

This is the location of another major gulf. It's not just that NF's position on whites is that they should occupy themselves in their own constituency, but something far more basic. NF theory resists the very notion of race, and calls its own attitude "anti-racism". This is as distinct from the "non-racial" rallying cry of the UDF. Neville Alexander accuses the UDF of propagating ethnic divisions:

"I am afraid to say that for most people who use this term 'non-racial' it means exactly the same thing as multi-racial. They continue to conceive of South Africa's population as consisting of four so-called races."

The NF scenario for a future Azania has a population identified only as Azanians, whose allegiance is to the land itself and not to any sectarian or minority interests. Its manifesto pledges the movement "to struggle tirelessly for... the development of one national culture inspired by socialist values" ... in marked contrast to the Freedom Charter's recognition of the "rights" of different "national groups and races" to "use their own languages, and to develop their own folk culture and customs." NF people have observed that the point of intersection between the government and the ANC is their acceptance of the concept of national group ... and that that will be an accepted premise in any talks between them.

Put schematically, the Freedom Charter, and so the UDF, defines the goal of the liberation struggle as a sort of rainbow coalition, where all races and creeds have equal status, while NF strategists plan for a homogenous nation to be forged out of a divided country, with a common official language (English) and a common single identity (Azanian) for its citizens.

The NF maintains that once the civil rights struggle is won — that is, once all South Africans have the vote and equal rights are enshrined in the constitution — then, as far as the UDF is concerned, the liberation struggle is won.

The NF's own conception of the final goal is a socialist state. Alexander again:

"The Nation has to be structured by and in the interests of the black working class. But it can only do so by changing the entire system. A non-racial capitalism is impossible in South Africa. The class struggle against capitalist exploitation and the national struggle against racial oppression become one struggle under the general command of the black working class and its organisations."



Now. This is where some sacred cows must crumble if we want to understand the implications of the NF theory. In the opinion of the NF leaders, the UDF isn't the only one who drops the curtain on the struggle once equal rights are won. **So does the ANC.**

In the NF account, the ANC and the UDF are both civil rights movements, anti-apartheid movements if you like, whose basic thrust is reformist and not revolutionary. The UDF is perceived as filling a gap for the ANC by mobilising a South African base while the ANC regroups after the decimation by Pretoria of its strongholds in neighbouring states.

This does not sound as outlandish now as it would have only a year ago, which fact in itself tends to support the theory. For years white South Africa was presented with the ANC as the ultimate evil — Marxist, communist, socialist, swart gevaar, yellow peril, terrorism, disorder, chaos and revolution. It loomed large in the makeup of Total Onslaught. (Remember Total Onslaught?) Now it's round-table discussion and offers to release the bogey-men from jail.

The pace of it all has come as a surprise and even a mystery to some, notably overseas "observers" who wrongly perceived the South African state as monolithic and impenetrable, as it was in Verwoerd's day. But the moves of the game have played out practically to the letter the NF's account of what the government is up to, to the extent that the blueprint might have been drawn up by the NF itself instead of by Pretoria.

According to NF theorists, the government knows perfectly well that the ANC is not a true revolutionary movement. It knows this from a brief look at ANC history, recently summarised by Nelson Mandela himself in his statement rejecting a conditional release offer:

"I am not a violent man. My colleagues and I wrote in 1952 to Malan asking for a round table conference to find a solution to

the problems of our country, but that was ignored. When Strijdom was in power, we made the same offer. Again it was ignored. When Verwoerd was in power we asked for a national convention for all the people in South Africa to decide on their future. This, too, was in vain. It was only then, when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us, that we turned to armed struggle."

In other words, the ANC hasn't changed. But the government has. And during the nearly forty years it took for the Nationalists to come round to the idea of discussing the future with the ANC, the ANC's armed struggle failed to make a material impact on an increasingly powerful state. Having had the ground in sympathetic neighbouring states whipped out from under its feet after Pretoria showed its muscle, and torn by internal dissent, the ANC stands to gain — maybe even to be saved — by acquiring a legitimate base in South Africa. Mandela made that clear when, in a step that gave early clues to the mood in Pretoria, he was allowed to give an interview to British peer Lord Bethell. Legalise the ANC, the world suddenly heard Mandela say after 22 years of enforced silence, and we'll declare a truce.

There are compelling arguments for the case that the government wants the ageing ANC leadership out of jail, and intends to get it. The government doesn't want them to die in jail any more than they want this themselves. But both sides need to be able to get what they want without losing face. The ANC needs to be able to say it has forced the government to the negotiating table. The government needs to show it has turned a dangerous monster into a polite bargaining partner. The ANC knows the propaganda value of its jailed and exiled leadership, but it also knows it's in trouble. The government has reason to believe that the propaganda value in terms of overseas applause of releasing the bogey-men is greater than the risk. And let's face it, when the editor of *Die Vaderland* draws up a list of why Mandela is less of a threat out of jail than in it, the idea must be spreading.



It's quite possible to conclude that the two people who most certainly understand each other in this new game are Nelson Mandela and P.W. Botha. Reports filtering back from the ANC in exile suggest some bewilderment in those circles. As far as the government is concerned, some of the more far-sighted strategists in the cabinet may be

convinced that the time has come to talk, but this kind of smart thinking can't have penetrated the rigid mental structures of all those grey heads. Indeed, one NF commentator remarked crisply that the thinkers in the government are clearly embarrassed by the quality of their politicians.

This cynical angle would fit the picture drawn up in the NF think-tank. The view from there is that P.W. Botha for one is determined to hold talks with the ANC. Firstly, just think what it would do for his image abroad — and what a body blow it would deal the disinvestment campaign.

Then, they argue, the government must know it's in its best interests to negotiate with people whose ideal is peaceful reform and an accommodation which provides for minority interests. The idea might be a bit of a *nagmerrie* to some sections of the white electorate, but after the massive endorsement on letting "people of colour" into Parliament, the contention that the government is held back by fear of a right-wing backlash lacks weight.

The NF analysts go further — to the point where credibility is strained, and sound theory starts to take on a glimmer of ordinary old politicking. They argue that this is not a new brainstorm on Pretoria's part. That it has in fact set up the ANC as revolutionary monsters, and allowed the UDF to rally and mobilise, and at the same time charged its leaders with treason, so that when it does sit down and talk with these people, it will be seen as a massive concession.

NF people grant that P.W. Botha is moving fast on reform, and appears to be gaining momentum. But they point out that there is a big gap between a government accepting the legitimacy of a civil rights movement and a government confronting the prospect of abdication. And, they say, Pretoria believes that if it negotiates with the ANC (depicted in this scenario, remember, as reformists), it will defuse any potential danger from disaffected and politicised "masses."

But the NF people argue that, even when the mythologised leaders of the ANC and the present rulers of the state are ensconced in cosy chat sessions, and even when all have the vote, those "masses" will remain disaffected and motivated by a desire to bring down the capitalist system and replace it with a socialist one.

Of course the reports on the feasibility of this aren't yet in, and that's one of the reasons the analysis has been so casually dismissed where it hasn't been ignored. Neville Alexander for one remains an easy target for accusations of ivory tower intellectualism and "imposing" working

class leadership on the struggle. He's been labelled "Trotskyite" — trying to sidestep the national democratic "stage" of the revolution and calling for "socialism now". In fact his analysis precludes the possibility of "imposing" leadership: its classic position is that political consciousness arises in the working class as part of an inexorable historical process that cannot be forced.

The "ivory tower" shots can be deflected by the evidence: Alexander is a high-powered organiser in the South African Council for Higher Education, and was visible in the formation of the Cape Action League, probably the most lively of South Africa's community-based organisations. But that doesn't change the fact that the programme is, by definition at this stage, pure theory.

It remains to be seen — and it may take twenty years — how popular a socialist revolutionary movement will actually be; whether a working class at present frustrated by votelessness and underprivilege will lose its potential drive towards a socialist alternative when civil rights issues are redressed. Maybe the removal of the impetus provided by apartheid will cause the socialist revolution to evaporate for lack of grassroots support. Maybe it won't.

But the fact that this direction and political programme is **part of the picture** is something that has so far been largely discounted by whites fed massive doses of diversion. We have enough to worry about without getting into a flap about socialism and the prospect of a long-term, long-range revolution. And those involved aren't devoted to explaining themselves to people who don't want to know.

And it's not just the socialist programme that's changing the edges of the pattern. There's the question of leadership. The UDF, for all its popular appeal, lacks strong and charismatic leaders. Even if you grant it the blessing of ANC leaders, the element of renewal and dynamism is still missing.

Saths Cooper for one calls the Freedom Charter "the most divisive document in the history of this country", adding that it has provided an excuse for the re-entry onto the political scene "of all the old fogeys, posing as the interpreters of historical fact for the new generation." He says the last thing the struggle needs is a re-hashing of what he

dismisses as "old, failed programmes." Softening a little, he says: "As a basis for a new dispensation, the Freedom Charter is fine. But if you're talking about a whole new form of society, then that calls for a different set of minimum demands."



Saths Cooper isn't a psychologist by accident. He talks, in the context that Biko pioneered, of the distortions created in black society by low self-esteem. He is disgusted by the rhetoric of "sacrificing your life for the struggle", a theme to be heard at the funerals of the victims of township unrest. He asks: "How cheap is black life?", arguing that it's appalling that a people see themselves as expendable, mere tools in a political process.

"This country is in danger of losing any semblance of humanity it may have had," he says. "When black people themselves begin to adopt a callous attitude to deaths and detentions, when we begin to accept these as a fact of life, then we are reaching the oppressor's callousness. Blacks are beginning to adopt the same fascist methods as the oppressor, which is a clear indication of the paucity of political content being offered them."

At present, those at the forefront of the BC/socialist alliance are labelled "intellectual" and "elitist" by their critics in other camps. Yet there are indications that the BC position is held by many blacks working in precisely those "intellectual" areas that influence opinion — as writers, journalists, teachers — even when they don't make their allegiance publicly obvious. Some say even Bishop Tutu, who makes so much effort to straddle the range of black liberation thought, is BC in his heart. And the very fact that BC may be the locus of the intellectual cream of black politics is a good reason why its potential impact can't be discounted.

The flurry of movement over government reform and the repeal of apartheid laws on one hand and the crackdown on the UDF on the other is taking up just about all our attention right now. It's like being in one of those snowstorm paperweights that create a mini blizzard when you shake them. When the dazzle settles, it's possible that the scene in the glass won't be quite what we have been led to expect.

SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSES NEEDED FOR URBAN BLACKS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 14 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The government has estimated that there is a shortage of 89 379 houses for black people outside the homelands but the development boards only built 11 569 houses during the 1983-84 year.

At the same time the development boards had R137,6 million invested in various banks and building societies.

The development boards also spent a total of R117,9 million on infrastructural development during the 1983-84 financial year.

These figures were revealed in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he replied to questions tabled by three PFP MPs.

He said 13 464 houses had been built for black people in the nine major urban areas of South Africa during the year.

He said 6 189 had been built on the Witwatersrand, 2 085 in Port Elizabeth, 1 788 in Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg, 1 720 in Cape Town, 1 500 in Bloemfontein, 146 in Kimberley and 36 in Pretoria.

Natalia

But no houses for black people had been built in either Durban or Maritzburg.

Dr Viljoen said three development boards had not built any houses last

year — Natalia, Central Transvaal and Northern Transvaal.

The Western Cape (2 639) and the Eastern Cape (3 841) development boards had built the largest number of houses, while on infrastructure the West Rand Board had spent R58,7 million, the Eastern Cape Board R23,4 million and the Western Cape Board R10,9 million.

Dr Viljoen said the development boards had a total of R137,6 million invested at the end of January this year.

The Oranje-Vaal board had R36,8 million invested then, the Natalia board R21,1 million, the West Rand board R21,5 million and the Central Transvaal board R12,4 million.

● Dr Viljoen said the Natalia Development Board had not made a "profit" of R10,6 million in 1983/84 and had in fact closed the year with a R202 446 surplus.

Hardingham

Dr Viljoen was replying to reports in which Mr Ralph Hardingham, NRP MP for Mooi River, charged the board with being a disgrace for not spending anything on housing in the 17 black townships under its control when it had shown such a vast profit.

Dr Viljoen said this "unwarranted conclu-

sion" had been drawn from recent answers to parliamentary questions which revealed that the difference between the board's "administrative costs" and its revenue was R10,6 million.

Yesterday Mr Hardingham said: "Whatever the minister has said now does not detract from the fact that the board has an enormous reserve of R21 million and that it did not build any houses in the black townships it controls in spite of a chronic housing shortage."

● A total of 5 393 houses were provided for white people last year by the State, local authorities and National Housing Fund-financed welfare bodies, the Minister of Local Government, Mr Ami Venter revealed yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

CSO: 3400/914

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ANC PAMPHLET OWNER JAILED--THE national co-ordinator of worker education for the South African Allied Workers' Union yesterday pleaded guilty to illegal possession of an ANC pamphlet on February 17. Bonile Lawrence Tuluma (33), claims he had wanted to see if the pamphlet contained Oliver Tambo's response to Mr P W Botha's request for dialogue. The magistrate, Mr I J J Luther, found special circumstances and imposed a suspended sentence of 12 months' imprisonment. He warned like-minded people "that it is clear from the Act concerned that the banned ANC should not be given a chance to spread in South Africa". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 85 p 8]

PRESIDENT GETS GOOD OPINION--THE majority of White urban men and women think that the State President, Mr P W Botha, is doing a good job running the country, an opinion poll revealed yesterday. The face-to-face poll, conducted by Omnichек among 500 men and 807 women in the major urban centres of South Africa, awarded the President a 56 percent yes among the men and a 52 percent among the women interviewed. The most negative appraisal of his performance came from Bloemfontein, where only 47 percent of men and 33 percent of women gave him their support. According to Mr Mike Donkin, research executive running the Omnichек programme, this could indicate that his reform politics were not going down well in traditional Nationalist Party strongholds. Mr Botha's highest level of support came from people in the R2 000 to R3 500 per month salary bracket where he was favoured by 66 percent. The survey did not include rural areas. [Xenia Kryiacou] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 85 p 8]

USE OF CITY BUSES URGED--VARIOUS security measures for Johannesburg's park-and-ride facilities are being investigated--another step towards increasing usage of municipal buses. The chairman of the City Council's Transportation Committee, Mr Danie van Zyl, yesterday said there had been an increase from four to six percent in the number of bus passengers as a result of the city's intensive "back to the buses" campaign. The increase in passenger was most noticeable in the areas furthest from the central business district, such as Fairland, Randburg and Eastgate. In the more central areas, such as Yeoville and Berea, the reaction had been disappointing, Mr Van Zyl said. He again called on employers to allow staggered working hours and revealed that a survey had shown that while 49 percent of employees would prefer flexitime, only 28 percent of employers were in favour of it. The 15 percent of firms which permitted flexible working hours had reported increased productivity. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 85 p 9]

NEW TRANSKEI BORDER POSTS--EAST LONDON--South Africa and Transkei have opened two new border posts. The posts, Bongolo Dam, outside Queenstown at the Lady Frere and Dordrecht road intersection, and Braamnek, 28 km outside Queenstown on the main Umtata road, were officially opened on March 4. The Department of Home Affairs said South African travellers to Transkei must be in possession of a travel document, either in the form of a passport or an identity document. Transkei citizens travelling through the border must likewise be in possession of a valid travel document. Travellers which are not citizens of either country must be in possession of a passport and the necessary visa. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 Mar 85 p 3]

NUMBER OF POLICE KILLINGS--CAPE TOWN--A total of 287 people were killed by the South African Police in the course of their duties last year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday. He said in reply to a question from Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) that 268 adults and 19 juveniles had been killed by the police. Of these, 260 had been black people, 22 Coloured, three white and two Indian. The Minister said 937 people (850 adults and 87 juveniles) had been wounded by the SAP in the course of their duties. He said the number of people killed or wounded during last year's riots were included in the figures. Mr le Grange said 98 people were killed and 345 wounded while trying to escape arrest. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Mar 85 p 11]

MORE SOLDIERS FAILING TO REPORT--CAPE TOWN--The number of national servicemen failing to report for duty rose substantially from 1 596 last year to 7 589 in this year's January intake alone. The Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, said in Parliament 859 had been found and charged of those who failed to report last year. General Malan, who was replying to a question by Mr Pat Rogers MP (NRP King William's Town), said charges had been laid under two sections of the Defence Act, which included failure to notify change of address. Replying to another question asked by PFP leader, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, General Malan indicated that there had been 30 755 whites rendering service last year against 2 281 Coloured people, 913 Indians and 444 blacks. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Mar 85 p 11]

MSINGA KILLINGS HAVE ABATED--CAPE TOWN--The police appear to have brought the trouble-torn Msinga area in Natal under control after years of pillage, murder and faction fights. Last year, Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange announced the formation of a special police reaction unit in an attempt to separate the warring factions. He said in reply to a written question asked in Parliament by Mr Mike Tarr MP (PFP Pietermaritzburg South) that there had been no further deaths since May last year when he announced the steps being taken to bring the situation under control. In the previous year, 35 people were killed in the tribal clashes. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Mar 85 p 11]

BAN LIFTED ON PRISONER--THE TRANSKEI Government has lifted the ban on former Robben Island political prisoner and attorney Louis Mtshizana, who was also banished to the Maluti district. Mr Mtshizana was banished to Herchel by the SA Government--on the insistence of the Ciskei government--before the area

eventually became part of the Transkei. Mr Mtshizana was first banned in 1963, while the SA Non-Racial Olympic Committee's vice-chairman. Speaking from his Maluti law office, Mr Mtshizana said he was delighted at the news. "I can now start practising in East London again," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 17 Mar 85 p 3]

HELICOPTER UPGRADING--The commander of Southern Air Command, Brigadier (Tom Stegman), has announced in Port Elizabeth that No 16 Squadron, which is at present equipped with single-engined Alouette helicopters, is to receive twin-engined puma helicopters. Brig (Stegman) was speaking at a striking of the colors parade No 6 Squadron, which is to be disbanded from 1 April. He said the larger helicopters would considerably expand the operational capability in the eastern Cape. He said the Puma helicopters could carry greater loads in the form of freight and passengers, and that the safety factor afforded by two engines instead of one meant that No 16 Squadron would be able to operate further off the coast. No 6 Squadron is one of the three Impala squadrons which is being disbanded under the air force's rationalization program and amalgamated to form three larger squadrons. From 1 April, the aircraft and equipment of No 6 Squadron will form part of the Bloemspruit Air Force Base in Bloemfontein. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Mar 85]

CSO: 3400/958

26 April 1985

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT EQUIPPED--Sofreavia (France) has won a contract to provide air-navigation related equipment to Swaziland's new airport. Local financing is complementing a 20 million French franc loan. The airport equipment will include an ILS, VOR doppler and DME. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Mar 85 p 38]

ISRAELI COOPERATION--Swaziland wants to strengthen cooperation with Israel, the Foreign Minister said in a message to his Israeli counterpart. Yitzhag Shamir also raised the possibility of political cooperation; he emphasised the rapprochement between African countries and Israel and noted that a special place was reserved for Swaziland which had never severed relations with Israel. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Mar 85 p 38]

CSO: 3400/922

TANZANIA

ARMY QUELLS FIGHTING IN ANC CAMP

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 173, 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The Tanzanian army has been occupying the training camp for Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress, for the past two weeks in the wake of clashes within the camp. The fighting apparently pitted those who joined the ANC in the wave of recruiting which followed the Soweto massacre of 1976, as well as new arrivals who had been expelled from Mozambique, against the camp leadership. Three hundred guerrillas are said to be undergoing training by Umkhonto we Sizwe in Tanzania, including 180 thrown out of Mozambique in the wake of the Nkomati accords between Maputo and Pretoria.

I.O.N.- Sometimes violent clashes in the ANC camps in Tanzania, Angola and elsewhere are not infrequent, but these latest incidents in particular reflect the impatience of young recruits at what they see as political hesitation by their leaders. Indiscipline, it is true, has always been a constant feature of the 1976 recruits in both the ANC and the Panafrikan Congress. These young men, without political education and often verging on delinquency, fled South Africa to join the ANC with one objective: to return to their country with a gun and fight. Nearly ten years later they are still in remote camps far from South Africa with little to look forward to. In Tanzania they are idle, in Angola they have to be permanently on the alert against attacks by the South African-backed UNITA rebels.

The members of Umkhonto we Sizwe from Mozambique have also apparently objected to being removed from the scene of action for a lengthy period. They blame their leaders for having laid no plans in the event of their expulsion by Maputo. As for the group currently in Swaziland, its members are said to be in semi-revolt against the central command.

This persistent unrest in the ranks of Umkhonto we Sizwe is all the more worrying for the ANC leaders in that they too are having trouble working out a strategy, and have already had to postpone twice the national consultative conference which was to have been held at the beginning of February.

CSO: 3400/910

TANZANIA

SOCIAL PROGRAM CUTS KEY TO IMF AGREEMENT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 173, 16 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] The announcement made this week by president Julius NYERERE that the Tanzanian government was to cut back the number of its civil servants by 27,000 with the aim of saving money is to be placed in the context of the negotiations under way with the International Monetary Fund. Presidential commissions set up just two years ago to find ways of restricting the waste of resources and getting the economy moving again have, it is true, put forward a series of recommendations, but the harshness of the measures announced over the last few months and of those which will follow (see I.O.N. N°171) shows that Tanzania is no longer able to refuse the shock treatment which the IMF is demanding.

I.O.N.- According to information obtained by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, the IMF delegation which arrived in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of March has reached agreement with the Tanzanian government on at least three points:

1. A further devaluation of the shilling of around 23 per cent, to be announced in the next few weeks, following the four other devaluations over the past three years which have brought the shilling down 50 per cent in all against the dollar. This total depreciation of some 75 per cent represents a compromise over a matter of prime importance, as the IMF was demanding a reduction in the value of the Tanzanian currency of between 100 and 150 per cent.

2. Massive redundancies in the administration and the state-owned enterprises, as shown by the latest announcement of 27.000 dismissals.

3. Cuts in spending on social services. Thus primary education will no longer be totally free from the beginning of the next school year. This must be seen as a major concession by Tanzania, whose education system is one of the few successes of its socialist policy. The government has also agreed with the IMF to continue to withhold subsidies on maize and fertilisers, a measure decided upon last July.

As the agreement between the two sides for an IMF stand-by loan of around 180 million Special Drawing Rights appears to have been concluded, president NYERERE continues to state, as he did again this week, that there was no question of Tanzania adopting some of the unpopular measures demanded by the IMF which in other countries had provoked rioting. It is as if responsibility for the negotiations with the IMF is being placed on the government and not the party or its leader (president NYERERE will remain head of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi after he steps down as head of state later this year), so as to be able to retain control of the situation if the recovery measures give rise to disturbances.

ZAMBIA

NEW APPOINTEES TOLD TO UPHOLD PARTY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday reiterated the need for leaders to avoid falling into temptations that may bring the Party and its Government into disrepute.

"You should not involve yourself in something that will bring shame to me and you. We should build this nation in peace and not in pieces," Dr Kaunda said.

Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House when he swore in 15 leaders including newly-appointed Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Mr Samson Mukando, Northern Province political secretary Mr Wilson Chakulya, Copperbelt political secretary Mr Raphael Mwale, Southern Province political secretary Mr Winston Kamwana and permanent secretary for Labour and Social Services Mr Vincent Malauni.

Others sworn in were three

of the four senior army officers recently appointed as district governors — Major Bernard Mushimba (Senanga), Major Mwiva Nawa (Kaputa) and Major Festus Munamunungu (Zambezi).

The fourth officer, Major Louis Chilala who was appointed district governor for Nchelenge was not present during the ceremony.

The President also swore in Kapoche Member of Parliament Reverend Ben Zulu as district governor for Petauke and MP for Senga Hill, Mr Hynkson Bowa as district governor for Mbala.

Others were director of contingency planning at Cabinet Office Mr Joseph Mavovu and two assistant secretaries in the same office Mr Peterson Lombe and Mr Wina Kawana respectively.

Mr Siazongo Siakalenge was sworn in as an economist and Mr Peter

Mpande as a principal, both at Cabinet Office.

Dr Kaunda reminded the 15 leaders that although they had taken their oaths before him, they and other top leaders should remember that they would be serving the people of Zambia.

Under the philosophy of Humanism, every leader agreed to serve God and build "One Zambia One Nation" without regard to a person's colour, tribe, creed or religion.

"In Zambia, we are fortunate in that the Party had outlined what we are required to do."

The Party had taken decisions at various levels which all leaders had agreed to implement. He urged those sworn in to regard him and the top leadership as "just as ordinary as any human being. You must know that God sees you and me in our most intimate beings. He is not discernible."

CSO: 3400/935

26 April 1985

ZAMBIA

PARLIAMENT PONDERES AMENDING CONSTITUTION TO HALT URBAN SHIFT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Austin Chijikwa]

[Text]

PARLIAMENT has been asked to consider amending the Republican Constitution to control the influx of people from rural to urban areas as the only effective way of curbing the crime wave in Zambia.

The call was made yesterday by Home Affairs Minister **Mr Frederick Chomba** in a ministerial statement on a private member's motion moved by **Mr Dennis Katilungu** (Wusakili) urging the Party and its Government to control the deteriorating security situation.

The minister said it was common knowledge that unemployment had been rising because of the exodus of people from rural areas to urban centres.

"One measure of arresting the escalation of crime would be to stop this migration, but as all of you honourable members will appreciate, this freedom of movement is a constitutional right.

"The police can therefore not prevent this phenomenon for fear of infringing this constitutional liberty."

Mr Chomba felt that the nation as a whole should minimise the "indiscriminate exodus" of people from rural areas to urban centres because the disillusionment they encountered

after failing to find jobs forced them to turn to crime as a source of livelihood.

"I would therefore urge this august House to consider an appropriate amendment to the constitution on this aspect.

"Complimentary to this, there is need to accelerate rural development not only to bring social comfort to the rural dweller but also to increase employment opportunities there," said Mr Chomba.

On January 4, 1979, President Kaunda said the **Zambian Constitution** might have to be amended to get the loafers and thieves off the streets of urban centres.

He called on the Party and its Government to work out programmes to get the unemployed back to the land.

The relevant part of the constitution which could be amended to give way to the forced removal of the loafers is Article 24, Section 1 of part three which deals with the protection of fundamental rights and freedom of the individual.

It reads in part: "No person shall be deprived of his freedom of movement and for the purpose of this article, the said freedom means the right to move freely throughout Zambia, the right to reside in any part of Zambia, the right to enter and immunity of expulsion from Zambia."

Mr Chomba said yesterday that the number of criminals illegally having firearms had increased markedly. This had manifested itself in the indiscriminate use of the weapons in the perpetration of crime.

He said the guns had been used to murder innocent civilians and "sometimes in gun battles with security forces, at times with fatal consequences on either side."

Despite this phenomenon, police were doing their best under trying conditions.

Patrols were mounted in all affected areas along the line of rail "both on foot and by using motor vehicles. I want to emphasise the existence of this arrangement because to the uninitiated, the conspicuous absence of

police in the streets tends to suggest that the police are not doing their work."

Villages and farms had been divided into police patrol zones to make it easy and effective to control crime. "This strategy has paid dividends."

He recalled that in the last 12 months, police had killed a number of notorious criminals or captured some after running battles with them. "In this way, some crime syndicates have been smashed."

Police would have done better had they received more cooperation from the public and if his ministry was adequately funded.

Contributing to the motion, Mr Michael Sata (Kabwe) called on police to intensify highway patrols. He accused the Government of spending too much money on fighting corruption while little was being done to end violent crime.

He urged the Government to critically scrutinise vehicles entering Zambia from other countries.

Mr Job Michello (Monze) said crime would continue to worsen unless the Government improved the conditions of service and salaries of police officers.

Winding up the motion, Mr Katilungu called for greater respect and better incentives for the police force.

ZAMBIA

PARLIAMENT WARNS COMPANIES ABUSING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Members of Parliament yesterday warned Government against allocating foreign exchange to companies which fail to satisfy the nation by not making available the required products.

The backbenchers also cautioned Government against allowing monopoly of business to companies operating below capacity due to inefficiency.

Contributing to the estimates of expenditure for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Lazarus Cheelo (Chikankata) named Dunlop Zambia Limited as one of the companies which must not be given foreign exchange for failing to manufacture tyres.

He said Dunlop, which has a monopoly of supplying tyres locally was last year given K1.5 million in foreign exchange to import raw materials but that tyres and tubes are still in short supply.

"Again this year, Dunlop has been given K2.5 million to do exactly what it failed to do last year. We must be sensible in allocating foreign exchange," he said.

Mr David Nkhata (Kantanshi) questioned by Johnson and Johnson, a Ndola-based company was being given foreign exchange to import talc for manufacturing some of its products when Bwana Mkubwa Mine makes the same powder of a high quality.

Mr Nkhata also deplored the tendency of harassing marketeers who were only operating under the "supply and demand" rule while the big profiteers like manufacturers who underweigh commodities were not touched.

Member of Parliament for Mwinilunga West Mr John Kalenga expressed concern at the ministry's demand for bank accounts and balances when applying for import licences.

Mr Francis Matanda (Kafue) urged Government to give more foreign exchange to the fishing, building and agricultural industries which he said must not be allowed to collapse. Winding up debate for his ministry, Mr Leonard Subulwa, called on district councils to assist Government in curbing profiteering which he said was rampant in most parts of the country.

ZAMBIA

SPECIAL COURTS FOR FOREIGNERS URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

A MEMBER of Parliament yesterday called for the setting up of special courts to try foreigners involved in armed robberies as one way of arresting the deteriorating security situation in Zambia.

Contributing to the private member's motion on security moved by Wusikili MP Mr Dennis Katlungu, Mr Godfrey Simasiku (Chifubu) said the security situation had reached alarming proportions and steps must be taken now to reverse the trend.

Mr Simasiku said aliens had committed many crimes in Zambia and showed disrespect for man whose dignity the philosophy of Humanism upheld.

"Foreigners involved must be dealt with by special courts or where possible military tribunals to expedite the cases," he said.

Mr Jonathan Sing'ombe (Dundumwense) said the police force should be decentralised if efforts to curb crime were to bear fruit.

He said at the moment it took a long time for police to start investigations because of red tape.

Unless Zambia created a peaceful atmosphere investors would be scared to come.

Mr Remle Chikonkolo (Malole) suggested that the Government should

construct warehouses at police stations where Zambians would leave their goods at night for safe keeping.

Mr Chikonkolo said trenches should be dug where Zambians "would take cover" at night.

Mr Lawrence Sinyani (Sesheke) said the Government should declare 1985 as a year of "security crusade" if the economy was to take off.

Mr Landson Hantuba (Pemba) blamed the high crime rate on the "bad boys" who had received military training in the Zambia National Service camps and were at large.

Mr Michael Sata (Kabwe) said Zambia had failed to prevent crime and preserve life and property. He charged that police had been "under-rated" resulting in increased crime wave.

Police had in their midst officers who had been dismissed from the defence forces for indiscipline.

Mr Simeon Kampata (Munali) said unless security was improved, Humanism would be in jeopardy. The Party and its Government should look into conditions of service for the police if crime was to be curbed.

Mr Mulondwe Muzungu (Chizela) said Lilayi Training School cannot cope with the requirements of the country and called for the creation of a special academy to train officers.

ZAMBIA

SPOKESMAN CLARIFIES UNION DUES LAW

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has not banned unions from collecting subscriptions from their members by revoking statutory instrument number six. Unions can still get their dues directly from members without being compelled by law or involving the employer.

A government spokesman said in a statement issued in Lusaka yesterday, that employers will deduct subscriptions on behalf of unions only where an agreement has been reached between them and their employees.

The spokesman, who was clarifying the Party and its government's stand on statutory instrument number six of 1985, explained that the legal requirement for employers to deduct trade union subscriptions is an assistance granted at the discretion of the Minister of Labour and Social Services and not a right.

The deduction of trade union subscriptions by employers ensured that all workers paid their contributions as a matter of obedience to the law as contained in section 20 of the Industrial Relations Act, Cap. 517 of the Laws of Zambia.

The spokesman explained that the revocation of the order did not mean that the government was against unions and workers but was meant to stop the many illegal strikes which have amounted to 2,119 since independence.

All that is being done, he said, is to remove the discretionary assistance in any case where a trade union goes on an illegal strike adding "this means that a member will have to pay his subscription to the union if he so wishes from his own pocket and not the employer deducting from his wages or salary."

He emphasised that the government has not stopped unions from collecting subscriptions from their members

because the law allows them to do so according to their constitutions.

The spokesman noted that the revocation of the order is only in respect of a trade union which goes on an illegal strike.

"Any union which goes on a legal strike will not have the discretionary assistance removed because the revocation does not apply to a union which goes on strike after having followed the procedure laid down in part nine of the Industrial Relations Act," he added.

The procedure requires the aggrieved party to inform the other party and the dispute referred to a labour officer for mediation. If the dispute is still unresolved, the mediator through the labour commissioner should inform the mi-

nister who will then appoint a conciliator or board of conciliation.

If the dispute continues at the conciliation stage, the matter should then be referred to the Industrial Relations Court by the minister for a decision.

The spokesman said under the law, no employee or trade union can take part in a strike which has not been authorised by a strike ballot taken in the manner provided by the constitution of a union.

"No one should take part in a strike which is not in contemplation or furtherance of a collective dispute to which such employee or trade union is a party," he said.

He further said that the consequences of going on an illegal strike as provided by the law are that people involved obviously commit an offence and must not be paid for the day that they stayed away from work.

Meanwhile, it was learnt over the weekend that financial institutions and allied workers in Lusaka have planned a solidarity demonstration march for this morning in protest against government's revocation of Statutory Instrument Number six.

Sources said the workers are expected to assemble at the Bank Square where Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) leaders are expected to address them.

ZAMBIA

WALAMBA BLAMES EMPLOYEES FOR STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

MINEWORKERS Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman Mr Timothy Walamba has called on the Party and its Government to work out measures that would deter employers from encouraging wildcat strikes.

Mr Walamba made the call when he opened the MUZ supreme council meeting at Katilungu House in Kitwe yesterday.

He blamed the illegal strikes on managements which he accused of refusing to listen to workers' demands.

"Managements have only responded to workers' grievances after strike action. It appears this is the only language employers in Zambia seem to understand."

The labour movement in Zambia had never condoned wildcat strikes as evidenced by frequent appeals by unionists for striking workers to return to work.

Mr Walamba said MUZ felt that the stand taken by the Party and its Government on Statutory Instrument Number Six was not justified and questioned its motive.

The MUZ chief suggested that the Party and its

Government should remove areas of conflict between workers and employers if walkouts were to end.

"If the authorities wish to achieve their objectives, they better start working on measures that would bring harmony in our industries. Any other move would be like trying to catch a shadow."

The Party and its Government was supposed to be neutral in the industrial relations disputes and should avoid the tendency to blame one side only for the unrest.

In the past employers had abused the workers and the authorities had merely looked on with folded arms, he charged.

Mr Walamba described statutory instruments issued during the recent industrial unrest as "repressive" and called upon "politicians, employers and all citizens to look at them in their proper perspective".

The measures taken by the Party and its Government had affected trade unions and other institutions were likely to suffer the same fate sooner or later.

"Why can't they pass decrees and statutory instruments against employers? Has our Party and its Government suddenly become for employers only?" Mr Walamba asked.

He warned the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) management not to try to ignore demands of his members by taking advantage of the Government's action to curb industrial unrest.

This year's negotiations with the ZCCM management would be crucial and he urged members to be calm.

As far as the representation of his members was concerned, nothing could stop them from carrying out their noble task.

CSO: 3400/935

ZAMBIA

DUTY-FREE SHOPS TO BE DECENTRALIZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Mar 85 p 7

[Text]

THE duty-free shop, once open to Zambians, will be decentralised to enable more people to have access to it, Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Luke Mwananshiku said yesterday.

The minister said a decision had already been made to open the shop to Zambians after transferring it to the National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) from the Zambia State Insurance Corporation.

At the moment the ministry and other agencies were working out an appropriate exchange rate which Zambians would be required to pay as duty when buying goods.

This was because the shop was originally meant for visitors to Zambia.

"You and me are not entitled to buy from the shop. But because we want to help Zambians

with foreign exchange in their possession, that is why they will have to pay duty to buy from the shop," he said.

The other compelling factor was to enable Zambians returning home from abroad to use the remainder of their travel allowances in the duty free shops in Zambia.

"We want these people to be able to spend their remaining allowances in foreign exchange at the duty free shops. It doesn't make sense to set up a shop for only expatriates," he said.

The ministries concerned were working out a modus operandi regarding the decentralisation of the shop first to Livingstone and the Copperbelt and later to other parts of the country.

CSO: 3400/934

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

RAILWAYS REORGANIZED--Zambia Railways has reorganized its top management structure and created four new posts of director, managing director Mr Emmanuel Hachipuka announced in Kabwe yesterday. The appointments are effective from March 14. Under the new structure, director of technical services will be Mr Festus Sinzala while Mr Peter Nkonkomalimba will be director of traffic and, marketing. Others are director of finance Mr Cuthbert Sengewila and director of personnel and administration Mr Felix Mulenge. Mr Hachipuka said in a statement that the board of directors sanctioned the restructured set up and all the four directors were at general manager level. He said the post of advisor to the managing director had been created and would be headed by former assistant general manager (operations) Mr Bernard Chewa. The fate of suspended assistant general manager (administration) Mr Cyrus Ndyamba is not known. Mr Ndyamba was suspended early this year in connection with irregularities in the purchasing department involving more than K70,000. Mr Hachipuka said there would be three managers for north, central and south. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Mar 85 p 1]

ASIANS WANT SHARE OF POWER--The Asian community in Zambia wants greater involvement in the running of the nation to make it one of the most prosperous in Africa. Chairman of the Lusaka Hindu Association Dr Nat Patel said in Lusaka yesterday that the Party was only interested in financial and material help from the Asian community but was unwilling to share power. He said just as Asians were successful businessmen they could, with equal success, help make Zambia one of the most prosperous nations in Africa given more influential positions. "We have been totally neglected. Twenty-one years after Independence and there is not a single Asian in the Cabinet," Dr Patel said. If the Government wanted to add colour to democracy Asians should be included in the decision-making process. "We are capable, we have got the ability, the resources and the guts to help run this nation." Dr Patel said a great proportion of the Asian community in Zambia was born here. They had no other homes or loyalties. "This is our soil, we were born here and will not go away. We are prepared to give up all that we have to preserve the peace and prosperity of this nation." Dr Patel said his association was encouraging young Asians to be actively involved in the Youth League and other Party organisations. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Mar 85 p 1]

KAUNDA PRAISES POLISARIO--The attitude of King Hassan of Morocco to the POLISARIO Front is "unnatural" and should change. President Kaunda said this yesterday at State House in Lusaka when he met Mr Sidat Muhammed, a special envoy of the POLISARIO Front. "We cannot understand why King Hassan should build walls to protect Morocco against those who want freedom. POLISARIO is fighting for the same freedom that Morocco fought for from the French." Zambia's support for the Front was based on the philosophy of Humanism which placed man above all else. In reply, Mr Muhammed described the President as a "great freedom fighter for the African continent". [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Mar 85 p 1]

JAPAN TO PROVIDE MICROWAVE RELAYS--The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) and NEC Corporation of Japan yesterday in Ndola signed a K60 million contract for the design, manufacture, supply, installation and commissioning of the microwave radio relay project to cover three provinces. PTC director-general Mr Langston Kawesha signed for his corporation while Mr Iwane Takahara who is associate senior vice-president of NEC Corporation signed for the suppliers. Mr Kawesha said the project which would provide microwave links to Luapula, Northern and Eastern Provinces was being financed by the Japanese government through a loan to the Government from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan. The microwave link to Luapula would not pass through the Pedicle road but would go from Kasama to Mansa via Luwingu in the Northern Province. The link would provide for television channel while spur links would connect Mansa to all districts in Luapula, Mr Kawesha said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Mar 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/934

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER ANNOUNCES ELECTION TO PANA COUNCIL CHAIR

MB021200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0730 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Harare, April 2, SAPA--Zimbabwe had been unanimously elected chairman of the Intergovernment Council of the Pan-African News Agency, the agency's governing body, it was announced yesterday by the minister of information, posts and telecommunication, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, on his return from a three-day meeting of the Organisation of African Unity Council of Ministers of Information in Addis Ababa.

Zimbabwe will be chairman for two years and its immediate task is to select PANA's director-general as the present one has completed his term of office.

Dr Shamuyarira said a special meeting had been set for May 27 in Dakar to discuss the appointment of the director-general. Zimbabwe had a candidate but the minister would not name him.

Dr Shamuyarira expressed his dissatisfaction at Zimbabwe's contribution to the pan-African body, saying that the country had to send more news to the organisation.

Zimbabwe's communication with Zambia, which is coordinating the distribution of news in southern Africa, had been bad. He hoped the situation would improve following the news microwave link with Zambia.

On PANA's poor financial situation, he said all member countries had been urged to pay their contributions. "We believe the situation is going to improve." He said the meeting had drawn up a programme of action for the next two years.

"We would like PANA to be the mouthpiece for Africa, an instrument for African unity, and to disseminate correct information in the continent."

CSO: 3400/958

26 April 1985

ZIMBABWE

FALL OF MACHEL, MUGABE COULD SPELL DISASTER FOR NATION

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 5 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's "press conferences" have improved since his fall from grace with the black electorate here.

In the bad old days, a reporter knew that for each poor hack like himself invited, a few thousand ardent Muzorewa fans would be summoned to the episcopal presence to clap, cheer and sing after every answer the bishop gave. The more facile the answer, the wilder acclaim it was given. Any question that seemed just a little too penetrating — whether, for example, he could control the violence he appeared to support — would be hissed and booed by the mob.

It is hard to believe that this was not deliberately intended to obstruct analytical thought and to intimidate.

The bishop's most recent "Press conference" was in his old style, but journalists found themselves outnumbered only ten to one instead of thousands to one as in the past. The UANC singing and dancing troupe has been whittled down to a select if somewhat overweight group of "boop-a-doopers" who make up in quality what they have lost in numbers since 1980.

With or without his entourage of fans, today mostly middle-aged women, the bishop was scarcely an intimidating presence.

But the lack of analytical thought or even diplomatic phraseology was more apparent than ever.

Perhaps it was a feeling of nostalgia for Goromonzi detention cells, where he spent nearly a year, which caused the bishop to predict rather daringly that the civil war in Mozambique was about to bring down President Samora Machel's government there.

Just supposing the bishop was right, what would the consequences be for this country?

President Machel is Mr Mugabe's oldest friend and ally. His collapse would not only make Mr Mugabe's position more precarious but, worse, it would be seen to be precarious. In Africa, the belief and the appearance are more important than the substance.

With the possible exception of the 200km length of Lake Kariba, this country has no easily defensible borders. The Zanja guerillas and the thousands of "Mujibhas" who got in on their act in 1972-1980

proved that without the co-operation of the Mozambican authorities the eastern half of Zimbabwe is simply ungovernable.

There is no evidence to suggest that MNR rebels, once ensconced in Maputo, would give Mozambique any more enlightened or efficient rule than Frelimo, or have any greater control in practice over the vast rural remotenesses of the country than President Machel has at present.

The distinguished historian, Mr Robin Hallett, has predicted that the next 20 years may see a continuation of the process whereby, he says, Africa is being broken up into enclaves of economic interest for the developed world and large countrysides where foreigners seldom travel, where tinned food, electrical goods and Western medicines are never seen, and where people have reverted to a subsistence economy.

Mr Hallett notes, interestingly, that owing to its homelands policy the Republic is the only country in Africa where this trend is not just an unofficial process, but is being legally defined on the maps.

Unfortunately, however, people are never content to revert to a simple "back to nature" subsistence existence when there are pockets of development within a week's march.

Especially when, as in Zimbabwe, their numbers are increasing by more than three percent a year.

The temptation is too overwhelming to supplement a scanty income which is dependent on the vagaries of nature by some nefarious act of predation upon the wealthier neighbour.

Whatever is outlawed as impolitic, immoral or insanitary in the developed area will be carried on from the so-called "subsistence" zones.

Sick animals will be butchered regardless of veterinary regulations and their meat smuggled to where the demand and cash are found. All sorts of racketeering in gambling and prostitution will spring up. Narcotic drugs will be cultivated, cattle rustled, thieves and political dissidents given sanctuary.

The "subsistence zones" represent huge concerns which must in the end overwhelm the remaining pockets of ordered civilisation. They are the naturally-occurring counterpart of the "liberated areas" communist guerillas deliberately set out to establish when waging a war along the lines defined by Mao Tse-tung.

In Zimbabwean terms, the spread of such areas from Mozambique would mean the white farmers in Manicaland and Mashonaland being driven off their land, as some of their counterparts in Matabeleland already have been.

It would mean bankruptcy alike for the rural store owner whose premises were continually looted by lawless elements, and for the sophisticated urban industry which relies on the parts of Beira and Maputo.

Taken to its bitter conclusion, it would mean the degeneration into anarchy of the whole rural area of Zimbabwe from Kanyemba to Beit Bridge, and the disappearance of any honest form of agriculture or industry there beyond the home plot of the impoverished peasant.

Is this what Bishop Muzorewa really wants?

Assuming Mr Mugabe could be ousted by reducing Zimbabwe to such chaos — and unlike Mr Ian Smith or Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Mugabe and his lieutenants are men who will die in the last ditch rather than abdicate — would anybody be able to redeem the situation afterwards?

The former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister was on firmer ground at his "press conference" when he attacked Mr Mugabe's human rights record, saying that his successor seemed never to listen to complaints from fellow blacks.

But, said the bishop, when one white farmer was alleged to have been abducted by the ruling Zanu(PF) youth wing, Mr Mugabe ordered an immediate investigation.

The bishop claimed that in Mr Mugabe's five years in power he had probably amassed a worse human rights record than South Africa in some instances.

No word of Bishop Muzorewa's was reported by any of the news media here until eight days later, when the Zimbabwe Sunday Mail tucked a four-paragraph report into an inside page.

By contrast the Johannesburg Sunday Times used a six-paragraph report from Harare the day after the bishop spoke, with a headline referring to his unfavourable comparison between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

In the same issue the Sunday Times carried a story one would not be surprised to find any day of the week in the Zimbabwean papers under the headline "SA's dismal human rights". South Africans were given full details of accusations by the US State Department against their own government, but we are still waiting to read here what the Americans had to say about us.

Nothing could highlight better than the treatment of these two stories in the two countries the point made by the US State Department, that the brightest feature of human rights in South Africa is the freedom of expression guarded by its newspapers.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE THANKS WHITE POLICEMEN FOR STAYING

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] HARARE--The whites who remained in their jobs in Zimbabwe's police force in the years after independence in 1980, have been warmly praised by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Addressing a big passing-out parade of police officers in Harare this week, Mr Mugabe said the country deeply appreciated the "patriotic and professional commitment" of those who chose to remain in the law enforcement agency and serve under a majority-rule government.

"For such officers, their efficiency and loyalty and not their colour, shall determine their advancement within the hierarchy of the police force," he said.

There are very few white policemen left in Zimbabwe, many having emigrated, and others leaving the force for the better-paying private sector.

The country's first black police commissioner was appointed in 1982. The incumbent, Mr Wiridzai Nguruve, is on suspension pending investigation by a government-appointed committee of various allegations.

CSO: 3400/918

ZIMBABWE

EXPORTS TO JAPAN FAR EXCEED IMPORTS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Mar 85 p 9

[Text]

THE Japanese government is pleased with the flow of trade with Zimbabwe since independence, and figures supplied by the Japanese Embassy in Harare indicate that in 1984 alone, goods worth US\$71 233 000 were exported to Japan, while Japan exported implements and goods worth US\$35 521 000 to Zimbabwe.

"Ninety percent of the goods we exported to Zimbabwe included heavy mining machinery, transport equipment and cars," said the counsellor at the Japanese embassy, Mr Koji Tsujita. On the agricultural side, cotton featured prominently on the goods exported to Japan by Zimbabwe, he said, adding that tobacco has been bought in "small samples" since Japan was growing its own crop.

INCREASED EXPORTS

On the Zimbabwe export order list, non-ferrous metals, nickel, asbestos, iron and steel were bought by Japan. "From the figures, it is clear that your exports to Japan have been increasing and generally, and are more than our exports," he said, adding that Japan was also buying manufactured goods from this country.

On aid, Mr Tsujita said loans and grants totalling about 12.6 billion Japanese yen (\$78.7m) had been given to Zimbabwe. "For example, the Mazowe satellite station is being built using Japanese aid and technical staff," said Mr Tsujita. Japan has also supplied rice, fertilisers and road construction equipment.

Giving an overview of the economic climate in this country, Mr Tsujita said he was optimistic that

this country would fare well after the good rains and the improving economic situation on the world markets. "I think the country has such good potential because it has large mineral resources.

PROMISING

He said Japan was co-operating in the development of this country adding "we are quite eager to give more aid and grants to Zimbabwe because it is very promising".

On the technical side, apart from those at Mazowe, there were also personnel assisting the Zimbabwe Government in the drilling of bore-holes in the Midlands area. "We have also a joint-venture company operating in Bulawayo called ZEC, that is Zimbabwe Electric Company, which is working with the Japanese Sanyo Company and another called Marubeni Trading Company," said Mr Tsujita. ZEC and its Japanese companies are making electrical equipment.

NOT CLEAR

Asked if Japanese businessmen were willing to invest in Zimbabwe, Mr Tsujita said that this was not yet clear, though a trade delegation from that country had visited Zimbabwe in April last year. They had held meetings with the ministries concerned and other trade organisations, he added. "It seems they got the impression that there was no possible field of investment in Zimbabwe by the Japanese private sector." But he hoped that the situation will change in the near future.

ZIMBABWE

NATIONAL COTTON FAVORED ABROAD

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Mar 85 p 24

[Text]

ZIMBABWEAN cotton is still earning 10 to 15 cents a pound more than the world price in overseas markets, says Mr Paddy Millar, chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, who has just returned from a tour of Europe.

Zimbabwean cotton was favoured for its better-than-medium staple length, good texture (micronaire) and ability to withstand modern high-speed spinning.

On his tour of Europe Mr Millar met the agents in Europe for Zimbabwean cotton as well as major spinners. The AMA chairman said he was very impressed with their work and believed they were representing Zimbabwe extremely well.

Besides meeting agents and spinners in Switzerland, Italy and West Germany, Mr Millar also visited Spain and Portugal, both new markets for Zimbabwean cotton.

With the aid of the Spanish embassy Mr Millar examined the possibilities of the Spanish market.

Portugal was a new customer now taking about US\$6 million of Zimbabwe cotton.

It was the quality and reliable delivery of Zimbabwean cotton which earned the crop its strong position in European markets, said Mr Millar.

This strength made local cotton competitive with cotton from the USSR, China, Israel, the USA and Mexico, although it fetched higher prices.

Buyers were particularly pleased with the system of production followed in Zimbabwe, where the seed was sold to growers by the CMB which later bought the crop and was then responsible for marketing it.

This ensured a consistent quality of cotton for customers, who also appreciated the reliability of Zimbabwean deliveries.

"The one complaint I heard regularly was that they can't buy enough of our cotton," said Mr Millar.

CSO: 3400/916

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

PRECIOUS METALS REFINEMENT--THE Western Australian government yesterday said it was taking measures which could result in the entire gold and silver output of Zimbabwe being refined in Australia rather than in South Africa. Zimbabwe is believed to produce 11 200 kilograms (400 000 ounces) of gold every year. The moves have been spearheaded by Western Australia's Minister for Minerals, Mr David Parker, who said one reason he was confident of securing the business was Zimbabwe's dislike of South Africa's racial policies. The Minister said the United Nations Trade Council had contacted the Western Australian government seeking help for Zimbabwe in the refining of precious metals, and to act as a consultant in refining know how. The value of Zimbabwe's mineral output is increasing according to the Deputy Minister of Mines, Cde Chimbidzai Sanyangare. Cde Sanyangare said production was being maintained at a "respectable" level and labour relations were good on the whole. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 25 Mar 85 p 2]

MINISTER SALUTES FIFTH BRIGADE--THE Minister of State for Defence, Cde Ernest Kadungure, has praised members of the 5 Brigade based at Dadaya, Zvishavane, for their relentless efforts in repelling the dissident menace. Cde Kadungure praised them at their camp, 17 km from Zvishavane during a familiarisation tour at the weekend. If dissidents were allowed to operate the Pretoria regime would take over and subject the people to the worst oppression, the Minister said. Cde Kadungure told the soldiers that the defence of the nation and its people was paramount, noting that this could only be achieved by disciplined forces who co-operated with the masses to detect the enemy. He assured the soldiers that the Government would make all efforts to ensure that the forces were well fed and equipped to deal with saboteurs. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 15 Mar 85 p 2]

EEC MEAT MARKET--Zimbabwe and Botswana have agreed to cooperate in the marketing of beef in Europe when Zimbabwe has been approved to send beef exports to the EEC. The disclosure was contained in simultaneous announcements by the Botswana Meat Commission and the Cold Storage Commission of Zimbabwe. Under the agreement Zimbabwe is to establish subsidiary companies in Europe with management being provided by the Botswana Meat Commission for an initial period of 3 years. The Botswana Meat Commission has a well-established marketing infrastructure in Western Europe with headquarters in London. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 85]

BRITAIN AIDS RESETTLEMENT--Two thousand families are to be resettled in Msengezi, (Pota), Musesi, and Kamiyana areas following the signing today of a 7.4 million dollar grant agreement by the British and Zimbabwean governments. The agreement was signed by the minister of lands, resettlement, and rural development, Comrade Moven Mahachi, and the British high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Ramsey Melhuish. Comrade Mahachi said some families from Dzimba and Chirau communal lands will be resettled in Msengezi. Under the resettlement scheme, some funds have been set aside for 7 cooperatives with a membership of 600. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/958

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